

DRAFTS
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The Civil War

Drafts

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**OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.**

Boston, February 23d, 1865.

The following General Orders and Letter of His Excellency President Lincoln are published for the information of the public.

F. N. OLARK E,
Major 5th Art'y U. S. A., A. A. P. M. G.

GENERAL ORDERS,—No 22.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1865.**

The following report of the Board, appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and Districts, under the call for Volunteers of December 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1865.
His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Board, convened by the following order:
"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY,

February 8, 1865.

"Whereas, complaints are made in some localities, respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Attorney General, Brigadier-General Richard Delafield and Colonel C. W. Foster, be, and they are hereby, constituted a Board, to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that, if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost Marshal General. The determination of said Board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

"2....The Provost Marshal General is ordered to make the draft in the respective Districts, as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

"(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrolment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the Districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion, to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the Districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of December 19th, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States, up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service, as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district, to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of December 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterwards subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for, is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced, considering the number of men, and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrolment a less amount to furnish under this, and *converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of calculation. As three years embraced both the

other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost Marshal General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost Marshal General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost Marshal General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district endorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,

Attorney General of the United States.

RICHARD DELAFIELD,

Brig.-Gen'l, and Chief Eng. U. S. A.

C. W. FOSTER,

Colonel, and Asst. Adjutant General.

Approved, February 17th, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1865.

His Excellency, Governor Smith:

Complaint is made to me, by Vermont, that the assignment of her quota for the Draft on the pending call is intrinsically unjust, and also in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. To illustrate, a supposed case is stated, as follows:

Vermont and New Hampshire must, between them, furnish 6,000 men on the pending call, and, being equals, each must furnish as many as the other in the long run. But the Government finds that, on former calls, Vermont furnished a surplus of 500 and New Hampshire a surplus of 1,500—these two surpluses, making 2,000, are added to the 6,000, making 8,000 to be furnished by the two States, or 4,000 each, less by fair credits. Then subtract Vermont's surplus of 500 from her 4,000, leaves 3,500 as her quota on the pending call; and likewise subtract New Hampshire's surplus of 1,500 from her 4,000, leaves 2,500 as her quota on the pending call.

These 2,500 and 2,500 make precisely the 6,000 which the supposed case requires from the two States; and it is just, equal, for Vermont to furnish 1,000 more *now* than New Hampshire, *because* New Hampshire has *heretofore* furnished a 1000 more than Vermont, which equalizes the burthens of the two in the long run. And this result, so far from being bad faith to Vermont, is indispensable to keeping good faith with New Hampshire. By no other result can the 6,000 men be obtained from the two States and, at the same time, deal justly and keep faith with both; and we do not confuse ourselves in questioning the process by which the right result was reached.

The supposed case is perfect, as an illustration. The pending call is *not* for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 remaining after all fair credits have been deducted: and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks without coming out short of the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

(Signed)
Feb 23

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*Boston Library Transcript
July 28, 1862*

The Draft of '63

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., July 9th, 1863.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of *New York*, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion; in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said State, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign *Two Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven* as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the *19th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *New York* under this, the first call made by me on the State of *New York*, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said *19th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *New York* for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT IN ADDITION.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this *ninth* day of *July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln



A New York Draft Order

JULY 23, 1863.

THE GREAT RIOT.

MORE BLOODSHED AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Military Sent Here from the Army of the Potomac.

Administration Officials Announce the Suspension of the Draft.

They Change Front, and say it shall be Enforced at all hazards.

Sec. Sec. Sec.

At the time we put the ARGUS to press last week the riot was still raging, but there had been an obvious change in its character. It was generally conceded by observers of what was going on, that the men who commenced the disturbances by resisting the execution of the Conscription Act, had either withdrawn, or had been swallowed up in the deluge of the worst elements of our society—black leg, thieves, and all the scum of a populous city, which had temporarily obtained the mastery, and was rioting in robbery and wanton violence. The fact is shown by the indiscriminate nature of the depredations committed. On the night of Wednesday there was an actual reign of terror throughout the city. Large fires were blazing in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, Yorkville, and reddened the whole circle of the horizon. The *World* of Thursday morning drew the following graphic picture of the city during that night:

The city was in a state of utter anarchy. In discriminate riot, pilage, and murder reigned everywhere, but more especially in the upper part of the town. Citizens were robbed, chased, beaten, and sometimes murdered by the mob. No man was safe who had an appearance of wealth or any circumstances. The result of the shooting of rioters by the military has been to divide the mob into small squads, who perambulate the streets in every direction and are met everywhere. Some of the mob have been armed, and fire indiscriminately up and down the streets, and sometimes at men and even women and children in the windows. No negro is safe anywhere. Negro houses everywhere are sacked, struggling colored men murdered, and in one or two instances they have been chased off the docks. Fires were occurring throughout the city all day and last night. The military marched hither and thither, shooting into the rioters wherever they found them. Soldiers and policemen in many cases were injured, and in some cases killed. During the evening the mob increased in violence, and there was no safety anywhere. The mayor, in the afternoon, had issued a proclamation that the riot was mostly subdued. So far from being the case, last night was distinguished by incidents by far the most fearful that have been recorded.

SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT—CROOKED ADMINISTRATION WAYS.

On Thursday morning contradictory statements appeared concerning the suspension of the draft. Gov. Seymour had announced, on the authority of a dispatch from Adjutant General Sprague, at Washington, that the President had ordered the draft to be suspended here, and the following notice was also published:

New York, July 16.
The draft has been suspended in New York city and Brooklyn.
ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel and A. A. P. M. G.

The following letter from Gov. Seymour was also published:

New York, July 15.
MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my adjutant-general to Washington for the purpose of urging a suspension of the draft, for I know that the city of New York can furnish its full quota by volunteering.

I have received a dispatch from Gen. Sprague that the draft is suspended. He will be in the city to-morrow. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington I will let you know.

Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. Samuel Sloan.

In contradiction of these authoritative announcements, the *Tribune* of Thursday morning contained a dispatch from Washington, declaring that "the report that the Government has ordered the draft to be suspended in New York is **UTTERLY UNFOUNDED**;" and further, that "in answer to inquiries this evening, the President said that his purpose was to enforce the draft under all circumstances, and that dispatches were sent to New York last evening to this effect." The dispatch being dated the 15th, "last evening" was of course the evening of the 14th—before Provost Marshal Nugent's notice was issued, and before Gen. Sprague's dispatch was sent. Did the President or Mr. Stanton promise Gov. Seymour that the draft should be suspended, and at the same time send on orders that it must be enforced under all circumstances? Did Col. Nugent announce publicly to the people, as above, that the draft was suspended, while orders were at the same time in his possession that it must be "enforced under all circumstances?" Was there juggling and lying here?

The *Times* of Friday ventures to make the charge that Gov. Seymour deliberately deceived the people in telling them that the draft had been suspended. The charge is utterly false! The deception, if any, has been practised upon Gov. Seymour, and the people also, by the authorities at Washington.

THE COURSE OF THE TRIBUNE.

The *Tribune* expressed its " sincerest delight " at the determination of the President to disregard the solicitations of Gov. Seymour, and enforce the draft "under all circumstances;" and the whole sheet reeked with the evidence that it contemplated the continuance of the riot with the same delight, since it afforded an opportunity to urge upon the Administration the declaration of martial law, and the subjection of the whole city to the arbitrary rule of Butler.

This was the *Tribune's* programme, and duly, from the commencement of the riots, that Jacobin sheet did its best to keep alive and inflame the passions of the mob, still caking on the Administration for martial law.

The secret of its daring to do this, was that no matter what imminent need of a police force there might be in other parts of the city, the *Tribune* office had always as large a body as the cowards

inside of it wished, and the government had contributed an armament of hand grenades and other destructive weapons for its defence. One day the *Tribune* even ventured a vicarious cry in favor of "free speech and a free press." It had been long since it uttered those words, except in derision and hatred.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Archbishop of New York issued an appeal to his people to desist from their unlawful courses, at the same time expressing his sentiments against forcing men away from their families and homes to be made conscripts of, and denouncing the *Tribune* for having represented him to be in favor of such measures. The *Tribune* has been making a desperate attempt to prove that the Archbishop does not know his own mind!

ACTION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. Seymour having established his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the 14th inst., remained there and devoted himself entirely to calling out and organizing the military, and the suppression of the insurrection. All the available military force in the city, including discharged soldiers belonging to returned regiments, were called out, and militia regiments from other parts of the State were also ordered hither. The Sixty-fifth regiment, of Buffalo, arrived, with a battery, on the night of the 15th. The N. Y. Seventh regiment also arrived the same night from Harrisburg.

The enrollment and arming of citizens meanwhile proceeded under the call of the Governor.

Brigadier Gen. J. H. Ledlie, an officer who served in North Carolina with distinction, as commander of artillery, was appointed by Gov. Seymour to the chief command of the military forces engaged in the suppression of the riot.

A FEW ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS OF THE 15TH.

The centre of operations for the rioters was the arsenal in Seventh avenue, corner of 35th street. On the sidewalk in front of the arsenal, within the pickets, were about one hundred negroes, chased from their homes. They were cared for by the authorities. Several were hurt by the mob. There was a good deal of firing and skirmishing, and at 9 o'clock in the evening thirty wounded soldiers had been brought in, and twenty-five rioters who were arrested. The last were mostly drunk and their fierceness was unabated.

A body of armed citizens, under command of Colonel Jardine and Winslow, met the mob between the First and Second avenues. Here the mob were in great force, and fired upon the armed citizens, wounding Colonel Jardine quite seriously, and killing one captain, one lieutenant, and several privates. Colonel Winslow placed his batteries in position and fired five rounds of canister, pinning the mob up in great numbers. The mob fired from the house-tops and windows and from the corners of the streets. Captain Usell and Lieutenant Brown were instantly killed, and Lieutenant Upton was mortally wounded. The mob being dispersed at this point, they were encountered again in Fifteenth street and Avenue A., where two rounds of canister were fired, doing great execution. The military then returned to the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The citizen soldiers are reported as having acted splendidly under fire.

relator had been discharged by the United States commissioner, and was not then in custody. Messrs. Meeker & Van Loan, for the relator, claimed that their client had been taken or examined before the commissioner and proposed to reverse the return and show that McHale was actually in custody at the time of issuing the writ and was still in custody.

Mr. Justice Bernard ruled that the relator having been returned as discharged, there was an end to the case.

Mr. Tucker remarked that he supposed his client would be re-arrested immediately.

Justice Bernard said he scarcely expected that would be done, and added, "So ends the draft."

The audience left the court apparently somewhat disappointed that the constitutional right of the description act had not been tested.

ARRESTS.

Among the arrests on Friday was that of John Hickey, who was identified as the leader of the mob who resisted the military at the corner of Pitt and Delaney streets.

Dennis Sullivan, another alleged leader, was arrested at his house in Avenue A. Two Sharpe's rifles, a bayonet, and pistol were found secreted.

The police arrested on Wednesday night, seven of the rioters who had been engaged in pillaging the houses in Harlem. One of them, known as "Doc," was identified as a ringleader, and was committed at the Yorkville Police Court for trial. The six others were sent to Westchester county to answer for similar offenses committed in Yonkers.

A THREATENING LETTER.

Police Commissioner Acton, on Friday received the following letter per post.

Commissioner,
& Conspirator against
Your State and the
People,

Prepare to meet

Your God!

By advice of

THE COMMITTEE.

ADMINISTRATION DULCIFY—THE DRAFT TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

In the face of the official notice by Assistant Provost Marshal Nugent, that "the draft has been suspended in New York city and Brooklyn," and in spite also of the assurances to the same effect given at Washington to Adj. Gen. Sprague the following official circular was issued on Friday:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, 1863.

Circular No. 48.

The operations of the draft lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities been temporarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted.

Provost Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

It thus appears that the promises made to Gov. Seymour at Washington, and to the public by Provost Marshal Nugent, were deliberately false,

and only intended to prevent the insurrection assuming greater proportions until a sufficient federal force could be sent here to enable the administration to carry on the draft with a high hand! Such infamy is worthy of the present administration of the war department.

SIXTH AND CLOSING DAY.

PEACE RESTORED.

No riotous demonstrations took place in any part of the city on Saturday.

Several additional regiments of troops arrived from the South; also a heavy artillery train, which had evidently seen service in a muddy country. With these additional troops and this and other artillery force, the city looked to be thoroughly in possession of the military, and seemed almost like a place held against a besieging army.

Two steam vessels were ordered by the Governor to be prepared to carry a military force—one to steam up and down the East river and the other the Hudson river—to protect the suburbs of the city.

Gen. Dix having arrived in town from Fortress Monroe, to supersede Gen. Wool in command of this department, in company with Gen. Canby, had an interview on Saturday, with Governor Seymour. The result of the interview, it is stated, were satisfactory to all concerned—nothing occurring to threaten a conflict between the State and federal authorities. Such a conflict has been confidently expected by many, in view of the confirmed disposition of the federal government to ignore State rights.

Various arrests were made by the police during the day.

Quiet having been restored on Staten Island, the troops stationed there (Wilson's Zouaves), were ordered to be withdrawn.

The city council had a meeting on Saturday afternoon, and to destroy the injurious effect of rumors which said that Mayor Opdyke would veto the two million and a half appropriation to pay the exemption fee of poor men, the Board adopted a resolution that they would pass the appropriation over his veto, by a two-third vote.

THREATS OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

The reports of the daily papers concur in saying that notwithstanding the quiet of Saturday, the feeling of hostility to the draft had not at all abated; and in fact we discovered from our own observations that there was a fixed determination among the rioters, and also among a much more respectable class of men, to resist the enforcement of the draft at all hazards.

This was, in fact, to all appearance, the burden of street talk both on Saturday and Sunday, and anticipations began to be entertained that the recommencement of drafting would be the signal of a still fiercer resistance than had yet been offered.

SUNDAY

was quiet as usual, on the surface, excepting such stir as was created by the presence of so large a military force and the imposing military funeral of Col. Huston, of the 82d N. Y., killed at Gettysburg.

In most of the Catholic Churches the reverend clergy alluded in their sermons to the disturbance, and cautioned their congregations against resistance to law.

Summary of Operations.

The following is a brief summary of the events of the week, commencing Monday, the 13th inst:

Provost Marshal's office, where the draft for the Ninth district was being held. Three four-story buildings burned.

Telegraph poles cut down and wires destroyed. Two other buildings burned.

Police Commissioner Kennedy was beaten, and first beat with the police.

Conflict with the military.

Police again attacked and beaten.

Bull's Head Hotel robbed and burned.

Colored orphan Asylum sacked and burned.

Harlem Railroad track torn up three blocks.

A mob burned and set fire to fighting.

Two private brown stone residences pillaged and burned.

English district including office. Entire block facing on Broadway and two houses on Twenty-eighth street burned.

Seventh Avenue Arsenal frequently attacked. Severe fighting.

Cottage burned.

Tribune office attacked.

TUESDAY.

Crowd gathered for Tuesday's work. Company of regulars charged upon the crowd and scattered them.

Another crowd congregated. Soldiers again charged and fired on the multitude and drove them.

Another fight.

Mayor Opdyke's house sacked.

Mr. Gibson's house sacked.

Fighting all along Ninth avenue between Twentieth and Fortieth streets. Women took part.

Weehawken ferry house and liquor saloon burned.

Hudson River Railroad track torn up.

Soap chandler's establishment destroyed.

Brook's clothing store sacked.

Negro neighborhood. Negroes killed and property destroyed.

Colonel O'Brien killed.

Hotel burned.

Fighting nearly all day.

WEDNESDAY.

Severe and bloody fighting.

Gas house attacked.

Negroes driven out and York street sacked.

Negro hung to a lamp-post.

House sacked and burned.

Lumber yard burned.

Three buildings occupied by colored people burned. Negro hung to a lamp-post.

Eighteenth precinct station house, bell tower and house of fire Engine Company No. 51 burned.

Negro hung to a lamp-post. Fighting with the military.

THURSDAY.

House sacked.

Lager beer saloons demolished.

Thirty stores in Grand street robbed.

FRIDAY.

Mass meeting in front of the residence of Archbishop Hughes.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

No disturbances.

The number of killed and wounded has not been ascertained. Many were shot and killed by the military; many were beaten and killed by the clubs of the policemen—who, it appears, in not a few instances continued their assaults upon the people even after the riotous scenes in which they were engaged in suppressing had been completely quieted; not a small number of them were killed while standing in the street or sitting in their dwellings quietly looking upon the turbulent scenes enacted between the military and police and exasperated crowds of men, women and children. There is no doubt but that in many cases lives were taken and as such made unnecessarily.

Fourth Day.

74th, 8th and 162d New York, and 26th Michigan regiments arrived to day, and were immediately detailed to take part in quelling the mob.

Gen. Brown, of the U. S. regular army, assumed command of the troops. Several requests were made to him to withdraw the military from the east side of town, on the ground that their presence only served to continue the troubles, but he returned a peremptory reply, declining to take advice on the subject.

During the day most of the city was tolerably quiet. Business throughout the city, except on the east side, was generally resumed, the cars and stages resumed their trip, &c.

In the negro quarters, however, such colored persons as showed themselves except women, were chased, but none seriously injured. The negro population generally kept out of sight, and left their work till quieter times. At night a great many of them sought refuge at the station houses. Many have also left the city since the rioting began.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

First avenue and Nineteenth street, the scene of a bloody conflict on Wednesday, when the crowd was fired into with grape and canister shot, was again the scene of excitement and trouble on Thursday. A number of funerals were proceeding, and a crowd gathered in formidable numbers, well armed, angrily discussing the events of the preceding day. A detachment of military entered First avenue about noon from 23d street, and were immediately assailed with a shower of bullets. They were thrown into confusion, but reformed, and were about firing the two pieces of artillery which they had with them, when the crowd dispersed, and the soldiers passed down the avenue. About two o'clock reinforcements arrived from headquarters, and were immediately attacked by the people, who fired several volleys upon them, killing several. The soldiers bravely replied, and did some damage among the crowd.

By this time the whole neighborhood was in a state of excitement, mingled with consternation. Stores were hastily closed, railroad cars were stopped, and preparations were made for a terrible time generally.

Two battalions of regulars suddenly appeared, and attacked the crowd at a charge. The people fell back a few yards and then made a sudden dash upon their opponents, driving them before them for about two blocks. Again the regulars made a rally, and again were driven back. A third time they charged the multitude and were as determinedly repulsed as before. It was now close on five o'clock, when an intimation was received that the Seventh regiment were marching in force to the scene of action.

The continuation of the battle is thus described by the reporter of the Times:

A military force was speedily sent to the spot, but when they arrived there they found the rioters were too strong for them, and after contesting the field for half an hour, they were ordered to withdraw. A Sergeant who had command of a portion of the military force, was shot, and afterward most brutally beaten to death. His body lay in the street for three hours; the military and police

were powerless to suppress the mob, from the fact that almost every house between First and Second avenues, in the vicinity of Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, was fired by assassins, and from all the windows and house-tops stones, bottles and brickbats were thrown with great rapidity.

The military force were compelled to withdraw and reloaded. At about 9 o'clock Capt. Putnam of the U. S. Army, aided by Lieut. Cause, and Sergeant Greecman, with a force of regulars of about 700 men, repaired to the scene. They drove the rioters from their hiding places, took the body of the Sergeant away, and soon after the scene of disturbance was transferred to Thirty-first street and Second avenue.

Here the battle was terrible. The insurgents had gained the windows and house-tops of nearly all the buildings in that vicinity. For a time they held control of the neighborhood. Muskets and pistols were fired by the mob upon the military and citizens in the streets. Quite a number were injured, and two quiet and unoffending citizens are known to have been killed by the rioters. Capt. Putnam, in charge of the military, when all hope of stopping the proceedings in any other way was gone, ordered his men to sweep the street and then turn their fire on the houses occupied by the rioters. The order was promptly obeyed, and eleven persons, all of whom were ringleaders among the rioters, were shot dead. The stones and brickbats then flew thicker and faster among the soldiers.

The order was given to turn their fire upon the buildings. A volley was fired, and the returning echo brought shots from guns and pistols discharged from all parts of the adjoining houses. All kinds of missiles were thrown, and many soldiers were seriously injured thereby. An order then came to take all rioters in and upon the buildings. The promptness with which this was obeyed did great credit to the soldiers.

The tenement houses, which were filled with rioters, were taken by storm. The resistance, of course, was desperate, and the mob fought against the military for half an hour, with a fury and desperation worthy of a better cause. At the end of that time the mob were overpowered and dispersed. Thirty-five of them were taken prisoner, and at least half as many more were killed while resisting the officers.

The final triumph of the military was complete, and no other disturbance of moment occurred.

INQUESTS UPON THE DEAD.

Coroner Ranney held inquests this day on the bodies of twenty-six persons, killed in the riot. Coroner Nauman held inquests over nineteen bodies.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

John U. Andrews, formerly of Virginia, who has distinguished himself as a leader of the rioters, having made several inflammatory speeches, was arrested on Thursday, and taken to Fort Lafayette.

Several rioters were arraigned at the Tombs, on Thursday, and committed for trial.

Two ringleaders of the Harlem riot were arrested.

Fifth Day.

THE CITY COMPARATIVELY QUIET—PREEMPTORY ORDERS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The Eighteenth ward, in which, on Wednesday and Thursday, so many riotous scenes were enacted, and bloody and desperate conflicts between the mob and the military took place, was on Friday comparatively quiet. The stores were again generally opened for business, and most of the factories and workshops recommenced operations, though in most cases less than one half of the hands presented themselves for work. The Sev-

enth Regiment on Thursday night kept a sharp lookout through the district extending from Seventh street to Sixty-fifth street, between First avenue and the East river, and during the day, yesterday, six companies, under Colonel Lefferts, were stationed on Second avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fourth streets, with one brass howitzer, ready for service should there be any riotous demonstrations on the avenue, as on the three previous days. Frequent patrols were sent out through the various streets, and the rioters were prevented from assembling in any force. Still the insurgent feeling seemed to continue, and the enmity against the police and military was very bitter. The police were engaged under the protection of the military, in searching the houses on First and Second avenues and the intersecting streets, below Fortieth street, for arms. Several hundreds were found and taken away.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

The following notification appeared in the journals on Friday morning:

Archbishop Hughes

To the men of New York, who are now called in many of the papers *Rioters*.

MEN:—I am not able, owing to rheumatism in my limbs, to visit you, but that is not a reason why you should not pay me a visit, in your whole strength. Come then, to-morrow, Friday, at two o'clock, to my residence, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth street. I shall have a speech prepared for you. There is abundant space for the meeting around my house. I can address you from the corner of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during the delivery, you will permit me to address you sitting; my voice is much stronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the responsibility of assuring you that in paying me this visit, or in returning from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence. You who are Catholics, or as many of you as are, have a right to visit your Bishop without molestation.

† JOHN HUGHES,
Archbishop of New York.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1863.

In accordance with this invitation, some five or six thousand people gathered about the Archbishop's residence on Friday afternoon, orders having been issued to the military and the police not to interfere with the meeting. The Archbishop addressed the crowd from the balcony, in familiar and persuasive terms, urging them to desist from the destruction of property and from rioting, and to rely upon the ballot-box as a remedy for any wrong. He was loudly cheered, and the crowd retired when he had finished, in perfect order.

A NEW FEDERAL COMMANDER.

On Friday morning, in accordance with orders from Washington, Brig.-Gen. Cauty, assumed command of the United States troops in this city and harbor of New York, superseding Gen. Harvey Brown. The military force at this time present in the city amounted to about six thousand men, two thirds of them from the army of the Potomac. Gen. Kilpatrick, from the Potomac, undertook the organization of a mounted guard.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The following from the *World* of Saturday, shows the anxiety of the federal authorities to prevent a judicial decision on the constitutionality of the conscription act:

The case of J. B. McCauley for whom a *habeas corpus* writ had been previously served on United States Marshal Murray, came before Judge Barnard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning. The United States district attorney made a return with writ, to the effect that the

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE DRAFT IN THIS STATE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND THE PRESIDENT—THE GOVERNOR ASKS THAT THE DRAFT BE SUSPENDED—THE PRESIDENT ORDERS THAT IT SHALL GO ON.

Highly important and interesting correspondence is contained elsewhere in this paper, embracing a powerful remonstrance from Gov. SEYMOUR against the impolicy, the inequalities, and general injustice of the conscription, with an accompanying earnest request that it shall be suspended in this State until its inequalities shall be corrected, and its constitutionality determined. In view of the public anxiety to know what position Gov. SEYMOUR has taken with the administration on these questions, we hardly need urge the general perusal of his letter to President LINCOLN, but we can assure the reader beforehand that he will rise from its perusal with his faith in Gov. SEYMOUR increased, and his confidence in correct principles of administering government established; while after also reading Mr. LINCOLN's reply, he must feel more deeply than ever the woful unfitness of such a man to be the chief magistrate of this unhappy country.

Gov. SEYMOUR writes with judicial impartiality, giving credit where credit is due, and laying censure only where censure is deserved. He urges justly that the "lottery of life" under the conscription law, ought, if carried out at all, to be conducted with the utmost openness and fairness, and condemns the manner in which it was attempted to be put in force in this city. He criticizes the enrollment, as well as the assignment of quotas in such a way that democratic districts are required to furnish twice the number of men called for from republican districts of the same population. He opposes a compulsory draft, believing that volunteering would supply the needed reinforcements; and besides he asserts that New York has more than filled her quotas on previous calls, while other States have not, and justice requires that the delinquent States should fill their quotas also before New York should be called upon. He makes significant allusions to the example and precepts of the administration, teaching disregard of the supreme law of the land, and urges that the people shall be satisfied by the decisions of the courts, that the law to which they are to yield their personal liberty and their lives, is really a valid one. He reminds Mr. LINCOLN of a pregnant fact which has been much overlooked, namely, that the value of government to the people consists in the protection which it gives their rights, their persons and their homes, and that if government fails in these particulars, it becomes valueless. Gov. SEYMOUR adds—

The successful execution of the Conscription Act depends upon the settlement, by judicial tribunals, of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor, it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force.

The whole letter is admirable.

AUGUST 13, 1863.

The reply of Mr. Lincoln is a sullen admission that Gov. Seymour may be right in all his positions except that volunteering would have been sufficient to reinforce our armies—that resource he pronounces to have been "so far exhausted as to be inadequate." The confession is humiliating to the administration, for its own incompetency and folly has done everything to exhaust it. But Mr. Lincoln declares that he cannot lose time to obtain the decision of a proper Court upon the constitutionality of the draft; neither can he spare time to correct its irregularities and wrongs. He orders instead that it shall go on, reducing the quotas in certain districts at random, and allowing the courts to decide upon the constitutionality of the law after it has done all the mischief it can do. This unseemly and monstrous course he undertakes to justify on the ground that a similar course is being followed by the rebels!

Most lame and impotent conclusion! Why are we fighting against them, except because they are in the wrong?

We also publish, in another place, the rejoinder of Gov. Seymour to the President, furnishing still stronger evidence of the partisan unfairness of the enrollment. To this we add the reply of the President to the second communication.

DECISION BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that a man is only liable to draft in the ward or district where his domicile is. He is exempt if drafted in a ward where he does business, but where he does not live.

THE CONSCRIPTION BEFORE THE COURT.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was allowed by Judge Peckham, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers, on Saturday, ordering Gen. Canby to produce the body of Guy W. Hollister, a conscript from the interior of the State. The counsel for the conscript, James O. C. Flabb, claims in his petition that the Conscription act is illegal, null and void. Gen. Canby made return on Tuesday, that the drafted men are not under his command; whereupon a new writ was issued to the officer having control of the forces on Riker's Island, where Hollister claims to be.

PROGRESS OF THE DRAFT IN THIS STATE.

The draft has been going on without obstruction in the western part of the State, though a military force was collected at Buffalo to execute the law by force, if necessary. The drawing took place in Fort Porter. H. O. Clark, the well-known Superintendent of the Buffalo & Corning Division of the Erie Railway, received notice that he was drawn while his wedding was in progress.

In the city of Rochester, the draft was completed on the 5th, without disturbance. The towns of Monroe county, and of Orleans, were proceeded in the latter part of the week. Over 70 men,

including four captains, were drafted out of the 54th regiment.

It has been definitely ascertained that Syracuse was granted an extension of time to the 15th inst., to enable her to fill her quota by volunteering, though the statement has been denied. The promise is made in answer to various applications, that all enlistments will be credited on quotas under the draft. The Mayor of Troy has received an assurance from the Provost-Marshal General to this effect.

The town of West Turin, Lewis county, has voted that \$300 shall be paid by the town to each drafted man subject to military duty, and that he may elect whether to serve, procure a substitute, or pay over the \$300 for exemption. The money is to be raised by the Supervisor, in anticipation of an enabling act; but not until the conscription law shall be declared constitutional by the courts or competent legal counsel.

In the 29th district, headquarters at Lockport, notices have been given for drafted men to appear at different points on days running from the 29th inst. to Sept. 7—an unexpected length of time which the conscripts will have to make their appearance in.

Four regiments have arrived in this city from the Army of the Potomac to aid in enforcing the conscription act.

THE DRAFT IN OTHER STATES.

There have been symptoms lately that the draft would soon take place in the Western States.—The *Three Rivers Chronicle* of the 5th inst. said—"We learn through Prosecuting Attorney Stevens, who has it from the lips of the Provost Marshal of this Congressional district, that the draft has been ordered in Michigan, and that it will take place immediately, probably during the coming week." The Jackson *Patriot* says the quota of the State is "about 8,000," and adds that the rendezvous and camp for the conscripts will be at Jackson.

The enrollment was announced to be complete in six districts of Illinois, the latter part of last week.

The enrollment in Minnesota is said to be complete.

Gov. Solomon, of Wisconsin, has sent to the Secretary of War asking to be assured that New Jersey has not been granted thirty days to fill her quota by volunteering, or if so that Wisconsin shall have the same privilege. He intimates that a refusal will create trouble.

The draft was ordered to commence in the first district of New Hampshire on Monday last, at Portsmouth.

The provost marshal of the third district of Missouri has been carried off to Arkansas by guerrillas, with all his papers.

The drafted men in Pennsylvania rendezvous at Pittsburg, Carlisle and Philadelphia.

Two full regiments of troops, and a battery of six guns, beside Dana's troop, and a four gun battery from the army of the Potomac, have been sent to Schuylkill county, Pa., to enforce the draft.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has gone to Washington, and the draft in that State is postponed till his return.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern rebellion is unquestionably hard pressed, but the rebels still breathe defiance to force—especially to subjugation, and deprivation of their character and rights as States. Had the war been waged on our part for legitimate objects alone, we do not doubt the rebels would be at this moment, if they had not been before, ready to lay down their arms. But they understand this to be a war for subjugation and abolition, and they are therefore determined to resist to the last.

President Davis has issued an earnest appeal to the stragglers and deserters from the Southern armies to return to their duty, and the journals reiterate the appeal, urging mothers, wives and sweethearts, and all who have any influence over the delinquents, to enforce their return. The Richmond *Sentinel* says this is "a tremendous hour."

The last three days' rations of the garrison of Vicksburg was half a pound of mule meat, one and a half ounces of rice, and less than a pound of peas, per day, to each man.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that city is one of the wealthiest in the Confederacy, and seems to be the most defenseless.

Gov. Shorter has called an extra session of the Alabama Legislature, deeming this an "extraordinary occasion."

The Richmond *Examiner* mentions a case of a man offering \$4,500, and another \$5,000 for a substitute, and says the substitute system ought to be stopped, adding—

At the Adjutant General's office have been received sixty thousand substitutes in place of an equal number of able-bodied men capable of bearing arms. Had these sixty thousand men been with General Lee at Gettysburg we should have had a treaty of peace in progress before this.

Richmond markets on the 6th inst., were quoted by the *Examiner* as follows: wheat, \$6.50@ \$7 per bushel; corn, \$10; oats, \$6; hay and fodder, \$10 per hundred; good family brand of flour, \$40@\$45 per barrel, and speculators holding on for higher prices; cured bacon, \$1.60@\$1.70 per pound; salt 45 to 50 cents a pound; coffee, \$4 to \$5; tea, \$11 to \$12.

STAGNATION IN VIRGINIA.

Hard pressed as the rebellion seems to be, the policy of the administration renders it unable, even if desirous—which is doubtful—to press home upon Lee in Virginia, weakened as he undoubtedly is. The army of the Potomac is also greatly weakened, by numerous regiments having been withdrawn to perform the ignoble service of dragging their fellow citizens into submission to the conscription law. It is admitted that the army is paralyzed before the enemy for the present by this circumstance, shameful to an administration which has thus bankrupted the patriotism of the people.

Meanwhile we are subjected to the mortification of hearing almost daily of some new raid by Mosby's bold cavalry, right under the gates of the capital. On Friday last, these dashing fellows seized fifty teams, with their contents, from the rear of a train, which was escorted by federal cavalry. Another capture was made by them on Saturday.

The following statement from the Washington *Star* shows the chances we are losing, while the administration is turning backward to fight the loyal men of the North: The *Star*, an administration paper, says:

We have information from Dixie satisfying us that on Wednesday last Lee's whole army, with the exception of a brigade or so around Fredericksburg and five thousand infantry, with his cavalry, with which he is making a show to hold Culpeper county, is concentrated south of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. He is now engaged in a rather bitter controversy with Jeff. Davis on the subject of reinforcements. Jeff. Davis avows to him his inability to furnish them, and Lee replies that if that be so Davis must prepare to see him (Lee) give up all of Virginia south of James River; and it will be madness on his part to risk what force he has left north of that river, as matters now stand on the Rappahannock.

Nothing but the recklessness of the administration in forcing a quarrel with the people appears to be in the way of dealing a fatal blow to Lee and the confederate cause in Virginia, while he is in the situation above described.

RAMPANT REPUBLICANISM IN IOWA.

A partisan telegraphic report came last week before we went to press, concerning a collision which occurred on the 3d inst., in Keokuk county, Iowa, between "Copperheads" and "Union men." From the newspaper accounts since received the difficulty seems to have been between Democrats and Abolitionists, and as we supposed, was altogether of a different character from what it was reported to be by the telegram. This represented the "Copperheads" as "insurgents," who were gathering by thousands, armed and full of fight, and said that the citizens of Washington, fifteen miles from the scene of the difficulties, were alarmed for the safety of their town. The real truth of the affair, however, is given by the Muscatine *Courier*, showing that it was a dastardly abolition attempt to shut off the freedom of political action in Iowa:

On Saturday, the 1st day of August, the Democrats of Keokuk county, in obedience to the suggestion made by the State Central Committee, assembled in mass convention near South English, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. Returning from the meeting many of the Democrats passed through the town of English, where they were set upon by the so-called Union men, and the badges worn by some of the Democrats were torn off and trampled under foot by Abolition rioters.

Shooting followed this raid upon democratic badges, and the first shot fired was by a "Union man." The principal speaker at the democratic meeting was then killed, and two other Democrats mortally wounded; and, as far as we have been able to learn, not one "Union man" or Abolitionist was in any manner injured. Yet Abolition newspapers, instigated by the friends of perdition, gravely charge that Democrats are to blame for this murderous and wicked outrage upon the persons of Iowa citizens. A mob of Abolitionists get together, armed to the very teeth, and intercept Democratic speakers and others as they return from a public meeting, and wickedly and fiendishly kill and murder three of those Democrats; and then Abolition editors, desiring to hire these pretended "Union men" to shed more blood, call upon them to exterminate the Democrats, assuring the fighting Abolitionists that "Iowa is unsafe for" Democrats.

A military force from Davenport having arrived upon the scene, we are glad to say that the "Unionists" prominent in the shooting of Talley were arrested and bound over. Other arrests were also made.

The Union of the States is worth the whole world to the American people, but liberty is the soul of a people; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our own soul?

The Constitution made the Union, and when the war began it was proclaimed to be for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and whatever difference of opinion there may have been even then as to the mode of securing it, every patriotic citizen of the United States knew what the laws and the Constitution were.

But what do we see to-day? The opinion and will from hour to hour of the President—and such a President!—are solemnly and officially proclaimed superior to the Constitution and laws, even in the States wholly loyal; so that upon the present policy of the administration and its party, declared unchangeable, the South is to be forced to the will and opinion of Abraham Lincoln, instead of the written fundamental statutes and common law. And if we ourselves scorn to yield up our constitutional rights and liberties to this monstrous demand, does any honorable man, any sane man ask or expect the States and people of the South to surrender, so long as a man survives to strike a blow, or a woman to strengthen his heart or nerve his arm?

Upon such a policy this war must and will be interminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered, but the hearts of the people never. How then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the Abolition and Democratic parties?

The party of the administration declares that the States and people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then? Confiscation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and the execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion, namely: nine-tenths of the whole population, for a general amnesty has never as yet been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconstitutional submission is now the least which is demanded, though it would do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could accomplish in a hundred years.

I need not repeat my often declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms; but granting, for argument's sake, the effectual check and wanting proportions of the rebellion, as you claimed now again for the hundredth time by the organs of the administration, and that by the second Monday in January next all the armies of the Confederates will have been captured and dispersed, and their remaining 500,000 square miles of territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacification of the South and reconciliation of her people will have arrived, when every man will most readily be hearkened to by them. Who, as Governor of Ohio, will be the most efficient agent in that great and arduous task? Your candidate, committed wholly to the restoration of the Union as it was, or the candidate of the administration, pledged to a policy full, upon the one hand, of continued exasperation and fear, and on the other of insurrection and revenge?

Very momentous are these questions, for what that shall have been accomplished, there can be neither Constitution nor Union, and no security and no quiet in the land, nor can a single soul tell their return to mother, or wife, or child at home.

Reason together then, men of Ohio, and judge wisely, who love your country and would restore it to its former peace, prosperity and glory. Let us not let our annual war and strife are the forbidden fruit of our political Eden, and bear still the poisonous utterer in tones louder than the voice of a mighty earthquake whose presence I now see. "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

[Signed] C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

Executive Mansion,

Washington, D.C. May 17. 1864.

To ^{acquire and preserve} increase the force of the Army, Navy, & Marine Corps of the United States, a call is hereby made & a draft ^{to serve for the period of} ordered for three hundred thousand men ^{and such discharge}.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, & account will be taken of the credits & deficiencies on former quotas.

The 1st day of July 1864 is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c, may be raised by voluntary enlistment, & drafts will be made in each ward of city, town, &c, which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated, for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 1st of July as practicable.

Abraham Lincoln.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, D. C May 17, 1864.

To increase the (active and revenue) force of the Army, Navy, & Marine Corps of the United States, a call is hereby made & a draft ordered for three hundred thousand men (to serve for the period of.....unless sooner discharged.)

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties, will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, & account will be taken of the credits & deficiencies on former quotas.

The 1st day of July 1864 is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c, may be raised by voluntary enlistment, & drafts will be made in each ward of city, town, &c, which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated, for the number required to fill said quotas. The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 1st of July as practicable.

Abraham Lincoln

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

Feeling in and About the Metropolis—Our Excessive Quota—Governor Seymour's Emphatic Protest—Progress of Volunteering.

The feeling which is manifested by all classes of society in relation to the conscription on the 5th of September next, is the most intense that has been exhibited on the approach of any draft. The call being made so soon after we had filled our quota on the call for five hundred thousand on the 1st of February last; the repeal of the three-hundred-dollar exemption clause by the last Congress; the probable high price of substitutes; and the immensely excessive quota which is now assigned to the city, have all tended to render the feeling the most intense and overwhelming which the people of this city and Brooklyn have yet shown. During the past week, the excitement has grown more and more intense. At the various political meetings held in this city and Brooklyn during the past week, the sweeping conscription soon to be enforced upon was the theme on which most of the speakers expended their rhetoric, and their efforts here tended to keep the popular mind in a state of continual fermentation.

EXCESSIVE QUOTA.

The excessive quota, which tends to heighten the excitement, is altogether owing to the imperfect and careless manner in which the enrolling-officers have performed their duties. It is not an infrequent occurrence for one man to be enrolled two or more times, and yet no care is taken to see that his name occurs only for his place of residence.

It is a well-known fact, that many business-men are enrolled in this city who reside either in Brooklyn, Westchester County, Jersey City; and also that, as a general thing, we have a doubling population of about one hundred thousand, many of whom, during their short stay in the city, have been enrolled. The immense number of aliens who daily arrive and find a residence here, have added to the enrollment, and, as a natural consequence, to the excessive quota which we are called upon to furnish. That this city, which only polls about one-seventh of the vote of the State, should be called upon to furnish one-quarter of the State quota, is in subject of grave importance to all. That the authorities who assign the quota of districts are at fault, there cannot be the slightest doubt, as they are fully aware of how the enrollment in this city has been accomplished. Our quota for the last draft for five hundred thousand men was so excessive as to cause the Governor to interfere, and at his urgent request the President appointed three commissioners, who examined the books of the enrolling-officers, and reported that the demand was so much in excess, that the President caused the quota to be considerably lessened. The quota of the city under the present call, is still more in excess than on the previous one, and is the cause of considerable alarm; but the Governor has again come to the rescue, and is endeavoring to have another commission appointed to examine the books of the various districts, in order that justice may be done to the citizens of the metropolis.

The Governor has addressed the following communication to the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and to the Supervisors of the several counties in the first ten districts of this State:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1861.

Sir:—I send you a copy of a communication which I have addressed to the Secretary of War with respect to the quotas of your city. You will see by the facts stated therein that great injustice has been done. The excessive enrollment falls heavily upon your population; particularly so upon your laborers. They are enrolled to the protection of State and City authorities, and of all who can ward off this great wrong. In addition to justice and humanity, there are other considerations well worth your attention. The withdrawal of 36,100 able-bodied men from the first ten districts will disorganize labor, throw a large number of helpless families upon the public for support, and will be injurious alike to the morals and interests of your community. If your quota is raised by the payment of bounty, assuming that you give \$300 for each one of 35,242 men called for the first ten districts, it will amount to \$10,786,200. Most of this must be paid by the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. I am making an effort to have your quotas brought down to the standard of Massachusetts. This would make a difference of more than 10,000 men, and a saving of at least three millions of dollars. It is probable that you will have to pay \$500 for substitutes. If this should be true, a correction of your quotas will save at least five millions of dollars.

I shall spare no effort to have justice done to your districts. Last year, an important correction was made, which saved you from the payment of heavy taxation. Heretofore this Department has felt the want of co-operation by those interested in its efforts to get justice done to different sections of our State. Indeed, these efforts have in many instances been thwarted by those who should have given assistance. To avoid this, I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. Stanton, and I trust you will look into the facts connected with the enrollment, and will take such steps as you may deem proper to prevent any unequal action toward your districts. The citizens of New York and Brooklyn cannot complain of the policy of the General Government in its legislation, or the execution of laws, is hurtful to them, if they do not show any interest in their own behalf, and clearly point out to those who administer the Government, in what respect they are suffering by the policy of that Government, or in the execution of its measures. I shall be happy at all times to furnish such facts and statistics as may be needed for these purposes, and I will send agents who can clearly explain everything connected with the enrollment and quota of your action of the State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ALBANY, August 3, 1861.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Sir:—It is my duty to call your attention to the enrollment made with a view to the draft lately ordered by the President. In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious. The average quotas in thirteen Congressional Districts of New York are 2,581; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,591. It will be seen that the average quota in the State is for 2,581 men per district more than Massachusetts, and for 711 men per district more than Massachusetts or New Hampshire. I name these States, as I have not been able to procure the quotas assigned elsewhere. There are no differences in the character of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies.

The most oppressive enrollment is in the Congressional Districts in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The average demand made upon these is for 2,807 men each, while in Massachusetts the average demand made upon each district is for 2,167 men. The census returns show that the proportion of males and females in the large towns should make their quotas less, not greater than in other sections. These returns are confirmed by the character of their respective populations. Not only is there a larger proportion of males in New York and Brooklyn, but the females make a larger proportionate number than elsewhere, as they find more employment in workshops, or as domestic.

If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities twenty-six per cent. of the population is enrolled, in Boston only twelve and a half per cent., or less than one-half that ratio, are made liable to be drafted. The ten Congressional districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish, under the last call, only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called on for 35,951, making an excess of 14,281. It is clear that great injustice is done under these enrollments. I do not mean to find fault with those who made them in New York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. These wrong names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists; while it is a fact that they swell the enrollment, and bring grievous burthens upon the District to which they are charged.

The draft makes a heavy drain upon all parts of our country. In our cities it is a terrible affliction. A great proportion of the inhabitants live upon daily wages, which they must receive with regularity to give food, fuel, and shelter to their families. These can only be obtained by cash-payments. The pay of the soldiers, which is made at irregular times, and perhaps at comparatively long periods, does not provide the necessary support to their families in cities like New York and Brooklyn, and there are frequently men up and down. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands that unequal burthens should not be thrown upon them.

It is proper I should say that, since the beginning of this civil war, these cities have not only furnished their full quotas, but are to-day entitled to a credit of about 3,000 three-year men. It would be an act of justice to count each of these men against three men under the present call for service for one year. But these cities have done more. They have on repeated occasions promptly answered the calls of the department, in times of peculiar peril. They have been roused to do this because of great expense, they have kept up a well disciplined militia. The cost of this has been as much for the advantage of the United States as for the city governments.

These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury and giving to the Government the money which has enabled it to pay its soldiers. I know that you will agree with me that New York and Brooklyn have strong claims, not only upon the equity, but upon the gratitude, of those who are administering the National affairs.

In answer to an appeal which I made to you, last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed William F. Allen, of this State; Chauncey Smith, of Massachusetts, and John Love, of Indiana, a commission to examine the enrollment of 1861. They submitted an able report showing its great injustice, and you relieved these cities from a great wrong. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quotas of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including New York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country. Since the enrollment was made, there has been an opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done in time. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off. In large cities the names in excess cannot be detected, as the districts are not familiar with the names and condition of their neighbors. In the country it is otherwise. Truly yours, &c.

It will be seen by the Governor's letter that the people of this city and Brooklyn are grossly imposed upon, and as a natural consequence they are greatly incensed thereat. They are willing and anxious that the Government should be sustained in all its efforts, but are equally anxious that they should be dealt with fairly; and while the Administration continues to inflict upon the people of this city and Brooklyn, quotas far in excess of any other city or State, it can only be expected that such unjust and unfair actions will work their natural results in arousing a counter-pathy on the part of the people against the war and the Administration. It is to be hoped that Secretary Stanton will act upon the suggestions and requests contained in the Governor's letter.

By the following dispatch received last evening from Washington, it would appear as if Mr. Stanton had received the Governor's letter and had acted upon it.

WASHINGTON, August 6. Orders have been issued from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, directing certain provost-marshals to correct excessive enrollments, and all persons who are legally exempt from the operation of a draft are called upon to come forward and have their names taken off the lists.

TIME OF DRAFT.

Solicitor Whiting has delivered a very lengthy opinion on the time of drafting after a call for men has been made by the President. The document is rather too lengthy for publication, but being stripped of its legal technicalities and numerous explanatory arguments, it amounts to the fact that the Solicitor holds under the law, that if any quota or part of a quota shall remain undrafted, after a lapse of thirty days after the call has been made, the President shall immediately order

a draft. The opinion does not consider or say when the drawing shall be made, and it is perhaps left to the convenience of the Provost-Marshal-General's Department.

ADJUSTMENT OF QUOTAS.

also receives attention from the Solicitor, and he very carefully considers the question, and says that, as three-year men have been heretofore taken on the basis in deciding the amount of service to be credited to the various States and districts, it is not of all necessary that any particular basis should now be established. One three-year man on this call cannot be credited for three one-year men, but the mode of adjustment adapted gives equal credit for one three-year man as for three one-year men. Mr. Whiting's opinion on the subject is as follows:

"At each successive call, all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service."

"That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year, and leaves the rest to be met at the next call."

"That district which furnishes three-year men now, gains at once in its account with the Provost-Marshal-General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service."

"It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota; those on should be received, whether for one, two, or three years' service. Those districts which furnish three-year men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls."

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Recruiting during the past week is no more encouraging than the week previous. From appearances, it would seem as if Mr. Blunt and the County Committee are doing their utmost for the city, and they look to our citizens to aid them, without which they can do but little. Every citizen who can find a man willing to enlist should immediately bring him to the County Committee's rooms, and thus aid the people in their extremity.

The following shows the number of enlistments in this city:

	Recruits.	Re-enlisted.	Total.
July 30.....	1	3	4
August 1.....	1	2	3
August 2.....	0	1	1
August 3.....	4	23	27
August 4.....	7	..	7
August 5.....	15	..	15
Total for the week.....	45	31	76
Reported to July 30.....	303

Total enlistments since July 7..... 379
Enlisted by provost-marshals..... 150
Enlisted by Hancock Committee..... 179

Excess of quota on last draft..... 1,300

Total..... 2,379

THE COST OF SUBSTITUTES.

The extraordinary demand for substitutes in this city has advanced the price to an enormous figure. Committees from the adjoining counties and from tax-distant counties in this State come into the market, and, manifesting an intense eagerness and anxiety to fill the quotas of their respective localities, outbid each other, and run up the price beyond the reach of men of moderate means who desire to enlist representatives. Yesterday, some parties were asking and receiving \$300 and \$350 for recruits. Of this sum \$300 only goes to the recruiter, the runners, brokers, the outside and inside agents of the recruiting rendezvous, get the balance. All the machinery has to be greased.

The runners are a very useful class of men undoubtedly, and they pick up hundreds of men who might not otherwise be induced to enlist, but they are ruining their business in to the ground by demanding such enormous profits. With more moderation, they would do twice the amount of business, and the number of recruits enlisted daily would be doubled.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Major Beets and Col. Fowler, Provost-Marshal of the Second and Third Congressional Districts, have each received peremptory orders from Washington to make every preparation for enforcing the draft on the appointed day. An extension of time is not even hinted at, and the authorities do not think there will be any.

Recruiting continued quite brisk. Nearly 350 men were enlisted during last week, about two-thirds of whom entered the naval service. The Provost-Marshal of the Second District expects to effect some reduction in the quota of that district, but as the number so cut down will be added to the quota of the Third District, the aggregate quota will remain unchanged—7,700.

Since the appointment of Colonel Fowler to the position of Provost-Marshal, everything has gone on smoothly and pleasantly in the Third District. Notwithstanding that the examinations in this district are most rigid (one-half at least of the men presented being rejected), there is very little delay in putting the volunteers through. The Surgeon, Dr. Dougherty, discharges his duty most amply, and gets along with business rapidly, and none are passed unless they are physically competent. He now has the aid of a valuable assistant in Dr. Malone.

LINCOLN'S FIFTY MILLIONS.

How Money Volunteered as Well as Men.

By E. J. Edwards.



SALMON P. CHASE.

LL the world knows the story of the swiftness with which the volunteer army was put into the field soon after the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, but very few people ever heard about the manner in which another force was raised at that time which was perhaps of more importance to the Federal cause just then than that great army was.

When Rosecoe Conkling, then a young man only a little past 30, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, he astonished men who were even older than himself by declaring that war in these times was without romance, was a cruel and humdrum proceeding and that it was determined not so much by men and battles as it was by the power of money. Other things being equal, Mr. Conkling declared that side which has the most wealth, the greatest resources, will win in modern-time wars, and he asserted that it was of more importance to the Federal Government that gold be secured just then than that armies be raised.

Mr. Conkling knew what the country did not—that President Lincoln and his Cabinet were very anxious at that time because the government had no money to speak of, and it was not very clear how money could be raised for the immediate and extraordinary expenses. The credit of the government was not as good then as it is now, and it was well known that it would be very difficult to borrow gold.

Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, and many an anxious night did he spend in trying to devise some plan to raise money for the immediate and unexpected expenses which the outbreak of the war was causing. There was a troubled look upon Mr. Lincoln's face at that time which was believed by those who saw it and did not know the reason to be entirely caused by the great responsibility which the coming of the war and the placing of the army in the field had put upon him.

But that was not what gave Mr. Lincoln his greatest anxiety. He knew that volunteers would be plenty, but he wondered where the government was going to raise on the instant the gold which it needed. One day a gentleman called upon the President and said to him that it was inspiring to see men come from the farms and the shops in response to his call for volunteers, and this man added that such a spectacle ought to convince any one that the war would be of short duration.

"Ah!" replied the President, "it is not men that we need now so much as it is gold. We want gold immediately, and I confess that it is a greater problem how to get it than it is how to secure volunteers."

A day or two later this gentleman was riding on a street car in New York City with a banker, now living, to whom this conversation with Lincoln was narrated. It was an accidental meeting and a chance conversation, but it proved to be a fortunate accident. The banker thought a good deal about this anecdote, and some days later he went among his banking friends and he said to them: "Now, it seems to me that we have a

very important interest in this matter aside from any National feeling. If this war should prove a failure for the North our property would be depreciated, and very likely many of our banks destroyed. Therefore I think we ought to take some risks. I think so outside of any other consideration as a purely business proposition." And he found that nearly all the bankers with whom he talked were of the same opinion.

So they agreed to send indirectly a hint to the Secretary of the Treasury that it might be well if he paid a visit to New York and chatted with some of the bankers. Mr. Chase was very glad of this hint. He hurried to New York and on a certain evening he met in the luxurious parlors of a banker on Fifth avenue eight or ten bank presidents. These men controlled many millions of capital and gold. With Mr. Chase they talked the matter over until dawn. They agreed with him that they ought to take some risks, perhaps great ones, to aid the government, even from purely selfish motives if for no other reason. And before the meeting adjourned these men had agreed to raise \$50,000,000 in gold and to loan this wealth to the government immediately, taking in return therefor the obligations of the government to pay it back with interest.

Now, that was a great risk. If the war failed nobody could tell what the obligations of the government would be worth or how soon it would be able to pay them off.

A few days later the newspapers published a report that some of the banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston had sent to the Treasury the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 in gold. To the public this paragraph was of little interest, because popular excitement was at fever heat on account of the assembling of the soldiers and their departure for the seat of war. Yet really this news was of far more consequence than the story of the gathering of the armies was. It revealed to the business world that the great bankers of the Nation had decided to give their support to the Federal cause, and in Europe the great men said: "Ah, if the bankers are willing to put up their gold to support the government, then Mr. Lincoln has a greater power than even his armies can give him." And this proved to be the case. Within a year the banks had loaned \$100,000,000 more in gold, the credit of the government was established, and it was evident that, as Conkling had predicted, the greater resources of the North would be likely to prevail in the end.

So it may be said that perhaps the result of that colossal war was determined on the night when the bankers met in a parlor of the Secretary of the Treasury and promised to loan the government \$50,000,000; and may be but for the chance meeting of the banker with a gentleman who had chatted with President Lincoln, the course of affairs in that critical time would have been different.

Jan. 1914

MR. LINCOLN AND COMPULSION.

WHILE dealing with the question of compulsion we cannot do better than quote once more in our columns the very striking words which Mr. Lincoln addressed to his fellow-citizens on the subject of compulsion. Abraham Lincoln was a Liberal and a Democrat and an upholder of popular rights if ever there was one in the world. Yet, strange as it may seem to our Radical friends, he was from the very beginning a strong advocate of compulsory service, or, as he called it, conscription, as the fairest and best way of raising troops for a great national emergency. He was, of course, very strongly attacked for his advocacy of compulsion, and in the crisis of the anti-Draft agitation he prepared an appeal to the people in defence of the Draft which we say without hesitation is one of the greatest State papers ever produced in the English language. This memorable document, however, was never issued, and for a very curious reason. The moment the Draft was actually put into operation, not only did it do its work splendidly, but it proved to be far less unpopular than had been imagined. It was seen that there was no need for any defence of it from Lincoln. Accordingly Lincoln, not because he disbelieved in his arguments, but from that moderation and reticence which always marked him, refused to publish a document for which there was no need, and which from its strength of language might conceivably have irritated a certain number of men who were rapidly becoming reconciled to the Draft. Therefore the President left the printed copy of the address among his papers passed and ready for publication, but never published it. Indeed, it was not given to the world until the publication of the great official Life of Lincoln by Colonel Hay and Mr. Nicolay. Here is a selection of some of the most striking passages in Lincoln's address to the nation on compulsion:—

"At the beginning of the war, and ever since, a variety of motives, pressing, some in one direction and some in the other, would be presented to the mind of each man physically fit for a soldier, upon the combined effect of which motives he would, or would not, voluntarily enter the service. Among these motives would be patriotism, political bias, ambition, personal courage, love of adventure, want of employment, and convenience, or the opposite of some of these. We already have, and have had, in the service as appears, substantially all that can be obtained upon this voluntary weighing of motives. And yet we must somehow obtain more, or relinquish the original object of the contest, together with all the blood and treasure already expended in the effort to secure it. To meet this necessity the law for the draft has been enacted. You who do not wish to be soldiers do not like this law. This is natural; nor does it imply want of patriotism. Nothing can be so just and necessary as to make us like it if it is disagreeable to us. We are prone, too, to find false arguments with which to excuse ourselves for opposing such disagreeable things. In this case, those who desire the rebellion to succeed, and others who seek reward in a different way, are very active in accommodating us with this class of arguments. . . . There can be no army without men. Men can be had only voluntarily or involuntarily. We have ceased to obtain them voluntarily, and to obtain them involuntarily is the draft—the conscription. If you dispute the fact, and declare that men can still be had voluntarily in sufficient numbers, prove the assertion by yourselves volunteering in such numbers, and I shall gladly give up the draft. Or if not a sufficient number, but any one of you will volunteer, he for his single self will escape all the horrors of the draft, and will thereby do only what each one of at least a million of his manly brethren have already done. Their toil and blood have been given as much for you as for themselves. Shall it all be lost rather than that you, too, will bear your part? I do not say that all who would avoid serving in the war are unpatriotic; but I do think every patriot should willingly take his chance under a law, made with great care, in order to secure entire fairness. . . . The principle of draft, which simply is involuntary or enforced service, is not new. It has been practised in all ages of the world. . . . Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government, which our grandfathers employed to establish it

and our own fathers have already employed once to maintain it? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out? . . . With those views, and on these principles, I feel bound to tell you it is my purpose to see the draft law faithfully executed."

We have only one more observation to make. Let no one suppose that compulsion here will be unpopular with the majority of the persons compelled, though no doubt it will be with a minority of those persons. At present we have got what is not compulsion in name or, if you will, in fact, but what is none the less compulsion in one very real sense—the compulsion of public opinion as it is felt by men of patriotic feeling and good heart. In spite of home ties and economic ties, men feel compelled to throw up everything and go to the war, very largely because they cannot endure the feeling, which comes like a blow in the face, that their countrymen and countrywomen are regarding them as shirkers. We know, and they know, that this form of compulsion does not apply to a great many selfish people, who are quite indifferent to public opinion even in its healthiest and best forms, and who sometimes from fear, but far oftener from laziness and indifference, will not move an inch unless they are obliged to do so. In fine, the present policy is grossly unfair because it applies solely to the best and most alert people in the country, and forces them to do the hard work, the difficult work, and the dangerous work, while the less worthy are untouched by its appeal to honour. Here is the secret of the situation. Compulsion if it comes, or rather when it comes, will come to a very large extent because the men who are at present volunteering, or thinking of volunteering, feel that they are having a terrible burden placed exclusively upon their shoulders when it ought to be borne in equal proportions by others. They, at any rate, recognize that compulsion means equity and equality.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

WHEN the agitation against that form of universal compulsory service which was adopted for the Northern armies during the Civil War under the name of the "Draft" was at its height, President Lincoln prepared a most striking defence of the compulsory system which he intended to publish, but did not actually issue to the nation. He was always a strong believer in the "Draft" as against the system of volunteering, which, it may be noted, entirely broke down after a vigorous attempt had been made to employ it as the sole resource of the Northern War Office. The ranks of the Union armies could not have been filled and the insurrection subdued unless volunteering had been supplemented by compulsory service. Under the two systems worked in conjunction over two million men were raised for the Union, but, as General Fry, the Provost-Marshal-General, showed in his Report to Congress, volunteering would have been utterly useless but for the "Draft." In effect the Government said to the men of military age: "Unless you volunteer to join the Army you will be forced to join it." It was this, and this alone, which made volunteering a reality. That, of course, was very much what happened when Pitt and the Government during the French War ran volunteering and compulsory Militia service side by side. The only way to avoid the Militia Ballot was to enter a Volunteer unit.

There seems just now good reason to believe that we shall get the million men we want under a purely voluntary system. If that is so, it would obviously be much better to leave things as they are during the war, even though the voluntary system acts with a good deal of unfairness, and places an unnecessarily heavy burden on the willing shoulders. But even if we get the million men we need, as we believe we shall, so splendid is the response of the nation, Lincoln's views on the matter are so clear, so just, and so well thought out that they are worth

remembering at the present crisis. We reproduce them, not for our immediate needs, but because they are so wise and stimulating, and because at the moment people will readily listen to arguments about Universal Service. In peace they lend but a lazy ear:—

"It is at all times proper that misunderstanding between the public and the public servant should be avoided; and this is far more important now than in times of peace and tranquillity. I therefore address you without searching for a precedent upon which to do so. Some of you are sincerely devoted to the republican institutions and territorial integrity of our country, and yet are opposed to what is called the draft, or conscription.

At the beginning of the war, and ever since, a variety of motives, pressing, some in one direction and some in the other, would be presented to the mind of each man physically fit for a soldier, upon the combined effect of which motives he would, or would not, voluntarily enter the service. Among these motives would be patriotism, political bias, ambition, personal courage, love of adventure, want of employment, and convenience, or the opposite of some of these. We already have, and have had, in the service, as appears, substantially all that can be obtained upon this voluntary weighing of motives. And yet we must somehow obtain more, or relinquish the original object of the contest, together with all the blood and treasure already expended in the effort to secure it. To meet this necessity the law for the draft has been enacted. You who do not wish to be soldiers do not like this law. This is natural; nor does it imply want of patriotism. Nothing can be so just and necessary as to make us like it if it is disagreeable to us. We are prone, too, to find false arguments with which to excuse ourselves for opposing such disagreeable things. In this case, those who desire the rebellion to succeed, and others who seek reward in a different way, are very active in accommodating us with this class of arguments. . . .

The republican institutions and territorial integrity of our country cannot be maintained without the further raising and supporting of armies. There can be no army without men. Men can be had only voluntarily or involuntarily. We have ceased to obtain them voluntarily, and to obtain them involuntarily is the draft—the conscription. If you dispute the fact, and declare that men can still be had voluntarily in sufficient numbers, prove the assertion by yourselves volunteering in such numbers, and I shall gladly give up the draft. Or if not a sufficient number, but any one of you will volunteer, he for his single self will escape all the horrors of the draft, and will thereby do only what each one of at least a million of his manly brethren have already done. Their toil and blood have been given as much for you as for themselves. Shall it all be lost rather than that you, too, will bear your part?

I do not say that all who would avoid serving in the war are unpatriotic; but I do think every patriot should willingly take his chance under a law, made with great care, in order to secure entire fairness. This law was considered, discussed, modified, and amended by Congress at great length, and with much labour; and was finally passed, by both branches, with a near approach to unanimity. At last, it may not be exactly such as any one man out of Congress, or even in Congress, would have made it. It has been said, and I believe truly, that the Constitution itself is not altogether such as any one of its framers would have preferred. It was the joint work of all, and certainly the better that it was so. . . .

The principle of draft, which simply is involuntary or enforced service, is not new. It has been practised in all ages of the world. It was well known to the framers of our Constitution as one of the modes of raising armies, at the time they placed in that instrument the provision that 'the Congress shall have power to raise and support armies.' It had been used just before, in establishing our independence, and it was also used under the Constitution in 1812. Wherein is the peculiar hardship now? Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government, which our grandfathers employed to establish it and our own fathers have already employed once to maintain it? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out?

Again, a law may be both constitutional and expedient, and yet may be administered in an unjust and unfair way. This law belongs to a class, which class is composed of those laws whose object is to distribute burthens or benefits on the principle of equality. No one of these laws can ever be practically administered with that exactness which can be conceived of in the mind. A tax law, the principle of which is that each owner shall pay in proportion to the value of his property, will be a dead letter, if no one can be compelled to pay until it can be shown that every other one will pay in precisely the same proportion, according to value; nay, even it will be a dead letter, if no one can be compelled to pay until it is certain that every other one will pay at all—even in unequal proportion. Again, the United States House of Representatives is constituted on the principle that each member is sent by the same number of people that each other one is sent by; and yet, in practice, no two of the whole number, much less the whole number, are ever sent by precisely the same number of constituents. The districts cannot be made precisely equal in population at first, and if they could, they would become unequal in a single day, and much more so in the ten years which the districts, once made, are to continue. They cannot be remodelled every day; nor, without too much expense and labour, even every year.

This sort of difficulty applies in full force to the practical administration of the draft law. In fact, the difficulty is greater in the case of the draft law. First, it starts with all the inequality

of the Congressional districts; but these are based on entire population, while the draft is based upon those only who are fit for soldiers, and such may not bear the same proportion to the whole in one district that they do in another. Again, the facts must be ascertained, and credit given, for the unequal numbers of soldiers which have already gone from the several districts. In all these points errors will occur in spite of the utmost fidelity. The Government is bound to administer the law with such an approach to exactness as is usual in analogous cases, and as entire good faith and fidelity will reach. If so great departures as to be inconsistent with such good faith and fidelity, or great departures occurring in any way, be pointed out, they shall be corrected; and any agent shown to have caused such departures intentionally shall be dismissed.

With these views, and on these principles, I feel bound to tell you it is my purpose to see the draft law faithfully executed."

Civil War's Pay-to-Escape Draft Recalled by Wheel

There is one Philadelphia draft gadget that is staying home today.

It's the wheel that all Philadelphia was watching on another draft day, in 1865—a galvanized iron drum mounted on two triangular uprights, discovered recently gathering cobwebs in the attic of the museum of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at 1300 Spruce st.

And while the famous glass bowl that was used in the World War draft has been taken out of Independence Hall to serve again today in the national lottery at Washington, this Civil War draft wheel is staying right in the museum where it belongs—to tell a story of the growth of American democracy.

This wheel was spun for a poor man's draft, on February 24, 1865.

Names of rich men's sons were in this old iron drum, of course, when the Provost Marshal for the 4th Congressional District gave it a spin in his headquarters at 5th and Buttonwood sts.

An Out for the Rich

Rich men's sons were drawn, too. They found their names in the next day's paper. William Reitzel, director of the Historical Society's museum, will show you the paper today—a solid page in fine type giving the names of those drafted.

But the gilded youth of '65 had an "out." Finding his name on that list, he had only to look at the opposite page. And there, in bold type, was the remedy. He read:

"Advertisement!

"THE NEXT DRAFT. Citizens' Substitute Representative and Volunteer Agency! We beg leave to call the attention of those who are drafted, and those who are enrolled and liable to military duty, to our agency for procuring substitutes and voluntary representatives.

"We are doing a strictly legal business, furnishing men who are not liable to the draft, at prices AS LOW OR LOWER than any other agency in the city.

"No matter what district you live in, we can provide men whose enlistment will be credited to you in your own district.

Refer to Satisfied Patrons

"To facilitate business with persons living in or out of the city, if you will furnish us with a certificate of your enrollment, we can have a substitute sworn in to either branch of the service which will fully exempt you from the draft.

"References can be given to ladies or gentlemen of this city for whom we have done business in this line.

"Churches and clubs furnished at lowest possible prices.

"McNally, Paxson & Co.,
"411 Chestnut st., Phila."

That was the draft of 1865—a "lottery" out of which any man could buy his way if he had the price, and send another man in his

place to stand up against Confederate bullets.

Reitzel, trying to trace the history of the old wheel, found no record beyond a note that it had been presented to the museum on September 11, 1865, five months after the war's end, and that it had been used in the draft of the preceding February.

Some Wards Only

Digging into history books, he found that Philadelphia's quota in that draft was 10,311, and was limited to eight wards—the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 25th.

Other wards escaped, for their quotas already had been filled by volunteers. And the draft quota was further reduced by a "credit" for 3,769 volunteers and substitutes from the wards affected.

Handbills and the newspapers of the day, a part of the museum's collection, testify to the high-pressure salesmanship used to persuade volunteers to sign up, to reduce the draft quotas.

In all of them, bounties figured largely as inducement. A Delaware county handbill offered a bounty of \$150, plus a Government bounty of \$100, one-third in advance. McClellan's Squadron of Light Cavalry offered a \$162 bounty, plus one month's pay in advance.

The best offer in the paper, on draft day, was that of Major General Hancock's First Army Corps of Veterans, which ended a column-long account of its benefits with a summary of the cash offered to volunteers.

"The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer," says the advertisement, "will be as follows:

"For one year, Government bounty	\$400
"City of Philadelphia bounty	400
"Year's pay from U. S. Government at \$16 a month	192
"Clothing account yearly ..	42
"Ward bounty (average) ..	25
"City relief for family, \$6 a month	72
"Total	\$1,131."

And the recruit got to keep his rifle when it was all over! The next paragraph holds out this lure:

"All veterans who desire to have their interests looked after without being swindled by sharpers are directed to the recruiting agency, 106 S. 6th st., 'Berry's Marquee,' where the rifle is to be seen daily which each recruit is entitled to keep at the expiration of his term of service. This rifle discharges 16 shots a minute.

"(Signed) Benjamin Franklin,
"Chief of Detectives, Dept. of Police."

Other advertisements, headed "Twentieth Ward, Arouse from Your Slumbers," or "Sixteenth Ward Men, Important Notice," in the weeks preceding the draft, tell another story of the part that money played in the draft 75 years ago.

Draft 'Insurance'

These advertisements told of "assessments" of \$20 or \$25 each, levied upon every enrolled (or, as it is now called, registered) citizen, for the purpose of creating a ward fund with which to buy the necessary number of recruits, so that the ward could escape the draft.

There is frantic appeal in some of those advertisements. "Hurry! Hurry!" they beg. "We can get the men if you put up the money at once!"

And the reference to "churches and clubs," in the draft-dodgers' remedy offered by Messrs. McNally & Paxson, recalls a custom in 1865 of raising church and club funds to purchase substitutes for any of their own ranks who might be drafted.

That was the background when the old iron drum, evidently made in some blacksmith shop, was spun in the last months of the Civil War.

And the papers of that day told a story that has its echoes today. One of them told it this way:

Another Lottery

"City Intelligence.

"The Draft in Philadelphia

"Names of the Drafted Men"

"Excitement in the Street."

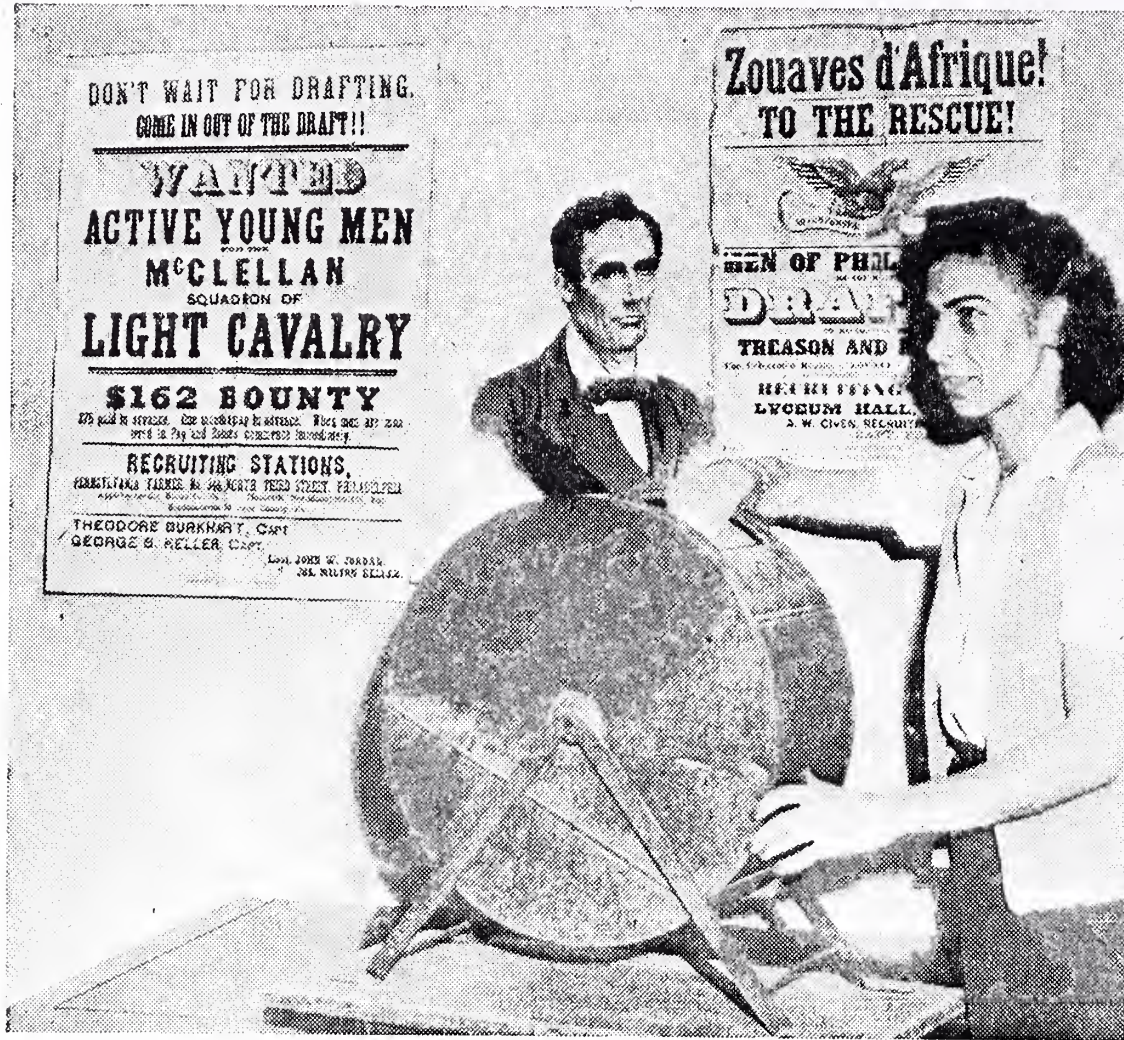
"The long-looked-for draft occurred in this city yesterday morning. In the front of the offices of the Provost Marshals of the districts affected, a large crowd of men and boys were collected, and as the names were drawn exclamations of pleasure or disapprobation were heard to fall from the lips of some of the numbers alluded to.

"While the crowd was great, the best of order prevailed, and the excitement was that which was caused mostly by those who had been drawn and were giving vent to their feelings of surprise . . ."

There will be "feelings of surprise" today, too. But those who are drawn will know that rich men and poor men are sharing the burden equally.

Democracy has moved forward since that draft wheel of 1865 quit spinning.

Paraphernalia of Draft of '65



Sara R. Bond cranks Philadelphia's Civil War Draft wheel, now retired from active service at Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust sts. The old recruiting posters and picture of President Lincoln are part of the society's collection

10729-1940

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

DRAFT DRUM OF LINCOLN'S TIME



Sara Bond is shown at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania with the drum from which draft numbers were drawn on Feb. 24, 1865, by agents of the provost marshal's office in Philadelphia to conscript men for the Union Army.

[Acme Telephoto.]

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
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LINCOLN'S OPINION ON THE DRAFT

Following the Draft Riots in New York and Boston in July, 1863, Abraham Lincoln wrote out his opinion on the justice of the Selective Draft Measure. At the beginning of the World War an English publication, *The Spectator*, of London in its issue of September 26, 1914, in reviewing the documents made some interesting comments which are copied in part:

"Abraham Lincoln was a Liberal and a Democrat and an upholder of popular rights if ever there was one in the world. Yet, strange as it may seem to our Radical friends, he was from the very beginning a strong advocate of compulsory service, or, as he called it, conscription, as the fairest and best way of raising troops for a great national emergency. He was, of course, very strongly attacked for his advocacy of compulsion, and in the crisis of the anti-Draft agitation he prepared an appeal to the people in defence of the Draft which we say without hesitation is one of the greatest State papers ever produced in the English language. This memorable document, however, was never issued, and for a very curious reason. The moment the Draft was actually put into operation, not only did it do its work splendidly, but it proved to be far less unpopular than had been imagined. It was seen that there was no need for any defence of it from Lincoln. Accordingly Lincoln, not because he disbelieved in his arguments, but from that moderation and reticence which always marked him, refused to publish a document for which there was no need . . ."

Excerpts from the remarkable document are here made available:

"It is at all times proper that misunderstanding between the public and the public servant should be avoided; and this is far more important now than in times of peace and tranquility. I therefore address you without searching for a precedent upon which to do so. Some of you are sincerely devoted to the republican institutions and territorial integrity of our country, and yet are opposed to what is called the draft, or conscription.

"At the beginning of the war, and ever since, a variety of motives, pressing some in one direction and some in the other, would be presented to the mind of each man physically fit for a soldier, upon the combined effect of which motives he would, or would not, voluntarily enter the service. Among these motives would be patriotism, political bias, ambition, personal courage, love of adventure, want of employment, and convenience, or the opposites of some of these.

"We already have, and have had in the service, as appears, substantially all that can be obtained upon this voluntarily weighing of motives. And yet we must somehow obtain more, or relinquish the original object of the contest, together with all the blood and treasure already expended in the effort to secure it. To meet this necessity the law for the draft has been enacted. You who do not wish to be soldiers do not like this law. This is natural; nor does it imply want of patriotism. Nothing can be so just and necessary as to make us like it if it is disagreeable to us. We are prone, too, to find false arguments with which to excuse ourselves for opposing such disagreeable things. In this case, those who desire the rebellion to succeed, and others who seek reward in a different way, are very active in accommodating us with this class of arguments. They tell us the law is unconstitutional. . . .

"It is clear that a constitutional law may not be expedient or proper. Such would be a law to raise armies when no armies were needed. But this is not such. The republican institutions and territorial integrity of our country cannot

be maintained without the further raising and supporting of armies. There can be no army without men. Men can be had only voluntarily or involuntarily. We have ceased to obtain them voluntarily, and to obtain them involuntarily is the draft—the conscription. If you dispute the fact, and declare that men can still be had voluntarily in sufficient numbers, prove the assertion by yourselves volunteering in such numbers, and I shall gladly give up the draft. Or, if not a sufficient number, but any one of you will volunteer, he for his single self will escape all the horrors of the draft, and will thereby do only what each one of at least a million of his manly brethren have already done. Their toil and blood have been given as much for you as for themselves. Shall it all be lost rather than that you, too, will bear your part?

"I do not say that all who would avoid serving in the war are unpatriotic; but I do think every patriot should willingly take his chance under a law made with great care, in order to secure entire fairness. This law was considered, discussed, modified, and amended by Congress at great length, and with much labor; and was finally passed by both branches, with a near approach to unanimity. At last, it may not be exactly such as any one man out of Congress, or even in Congress, would have made it. It has been said, and I believe truly, that the Constitution itself is not altogether such as any one of its framers would have preferred. It was the joint work of all, and certainly the better that it was so. . . .

"The principle of the draft, which simply is involuntary or enforced service, is not new. It has been practised in all ages of the world. It was well-known to the framers of our Constitution as one of the modes of raising armies, at the time they placed in that instrument the provision that 'the Congress shall have power to raise and support armies.' It had been used just before in establishing our independence, and it was also used under the Constitution in 1812. Wherein is the peculiar hardship now? Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government, which our grandfathers employed to establish it and our own fathers have already employed once to maintain it? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out?

"Again, a law may be both constitutional and expedient, and yet may be administered in an unjust and unfair way. This law belongs to a class, which class is composed of those laws whose object is to distribute burdens or benefits on the principle of equality. No one of these laws can ever be practically administered with that exactness which can be conceived of in the mind. . . .

"First, it starts with all the inequality of the congressional districts; but these are based on entire population, while the draft is based upon those only who are fit for soldiers, and such may not bear the same proportion to the whole in one district that they do in another. Again, the facts must be ascertained and credit given for the unequal numbers of soldiers which have already gone from the several districts. In all these points errors will occur in spite of the utmost fidelity. The government is bound to administer the law with such an approach to exactness as is usual in analogous cases, and as entire good faith and fidelity will reach. If so great departures as to be inconsistent with such good faith and fidelity, or great departure occurring in any way, be pointed out, they shall be corrected; and any agent shown to have caused such departures intentionally shall be dismissed.

"With these views, and on these principles, I feel bound to tell you it is my purpose to see the draft law faithfully executed."

Lincoln Once Saved Vermonter From Firing Squad, Says Story

By HARRIET PAGE

It is doubtful that Abraham Lincoln was ever in Vermont, say local historians, preparing to mark his birthday anniversary Sunday.

But a number of stories are told by Vermonters about the president and about his son, Robert.

A story about Lincoln and a Groton lad was cited by Dr. Arthur Peach of Montpelier, director of

the Vermont Historical Society.

William Scott of Groton, a Civil War soldier, was sentenced to be shot for falling asleep at his post. He was pardoned, however, by President Lincoln.

The full story of this episode, said Dr. Peach, is told in Waldo Glover's book, "The Sleeping Sentinel."

A Lincoln document has recently been procured by the Vermont Historical Society, added Dr. Peach. It is President Lincoln's first proclamation calling for Vermont volunteers for the Civil War.

Lincoln and the draft figured also in the diaries of a Vermont woman.

Dr. John Huden, professor of education at UVM, has the diary of a woman from Cookville. He described entries almost every day for six months that read: "Oh that terrible Lincoln! The draft, the draft!"

Son Lived in Vt.

The most direct contact Vermonters have with Lincoln, Dr. Huden pointed out, is through Lincoln's eldest son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

As described in the publication of the Vermont Historic Sites Commission, Robert first visited Ver-

mont in 1863 when he stayed at the Equinox House in Manchester. Later to become a successful lawyer in Illinois, Robert was at that time a student at Harvard.

In 1902 Robert bought land in Manchester and later built his summer home, "Hildene." There he enjoyed his hobbies of golf and astronomy until his death in 1926.

However, said Dr. Peach, there are no living descendants of Lincoln in Vermont.

Robert Lincoln, said Dr. Huden, was a moody person with many strange ideas. One of these ideas was that he must protect his father's name. To this end he went to various courthouses collecting references that might be complimentary to his father.

Robert's collection of papers, said Dr. Huden, was opened years after his death, but was found to contain nothing of importance.

Linked to Lincoln

Two famous men associated with Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Huden added, were native Vermonters.

Stephen A. Douglas, who was Lincoln's opponent in the famous Lincoln - Douglas debates of 1858, was born in Brandon in 1813. "But 'Douglas was a good sport,'" Dr. Huden added, for when Lincoln took his inaugural oath Douglas held Lincoln's hat.

Thaddeus Stevens, one of Lincoln's severest critics in the government, was born in Danville in 1792. He was one of those who encouraged Lincoln, Dr. Huden said, to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

The *Quarterly Journal*

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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Through the cooperation of Mrs. Rudolph Hills Garfield of Mentor, has come a group of papers containing valuable genealogical material on President Garfield's ancestors and biographical material on his own life. Included are a volume of "Family History"; two biographical accounts of his life, only short parts of which have been published; an interview with a reporter that contains Garfield quotations about his early life; and a "Memorandum dictated for use of biographers visiting at Mentor," undoubtedly prepared soon after Garfield's nomination as Republican candidate for President in June 1880. This contains questions and answers concerned with his family and various phases of his career, including the years he was in Congress. In discussing a speech he had made during the Civil War against the bounty system and in favor of the draft, Garfield recalled:

We were in desperate straits. It was a very solemn moment. Mr. Lincoln came to the committee and told us, what we did not dare to tell in the House, that in so many months not far ahead 380,000 men would have their term expire. . . . "Now," he said, "unless I can replace these men, we not only cannot push this Rebellion, but we cannot stand where we are. . . . I ask you to give me the power to draft men to fill the ranks." His Republican friends expostulated that it was right on the eve of his own re-election, and that the country would not stand it . . . Mr. Lincoln raised himself up to his full height and said, "It is not necessary for me to be re-elected, but it is necessary for me to put down

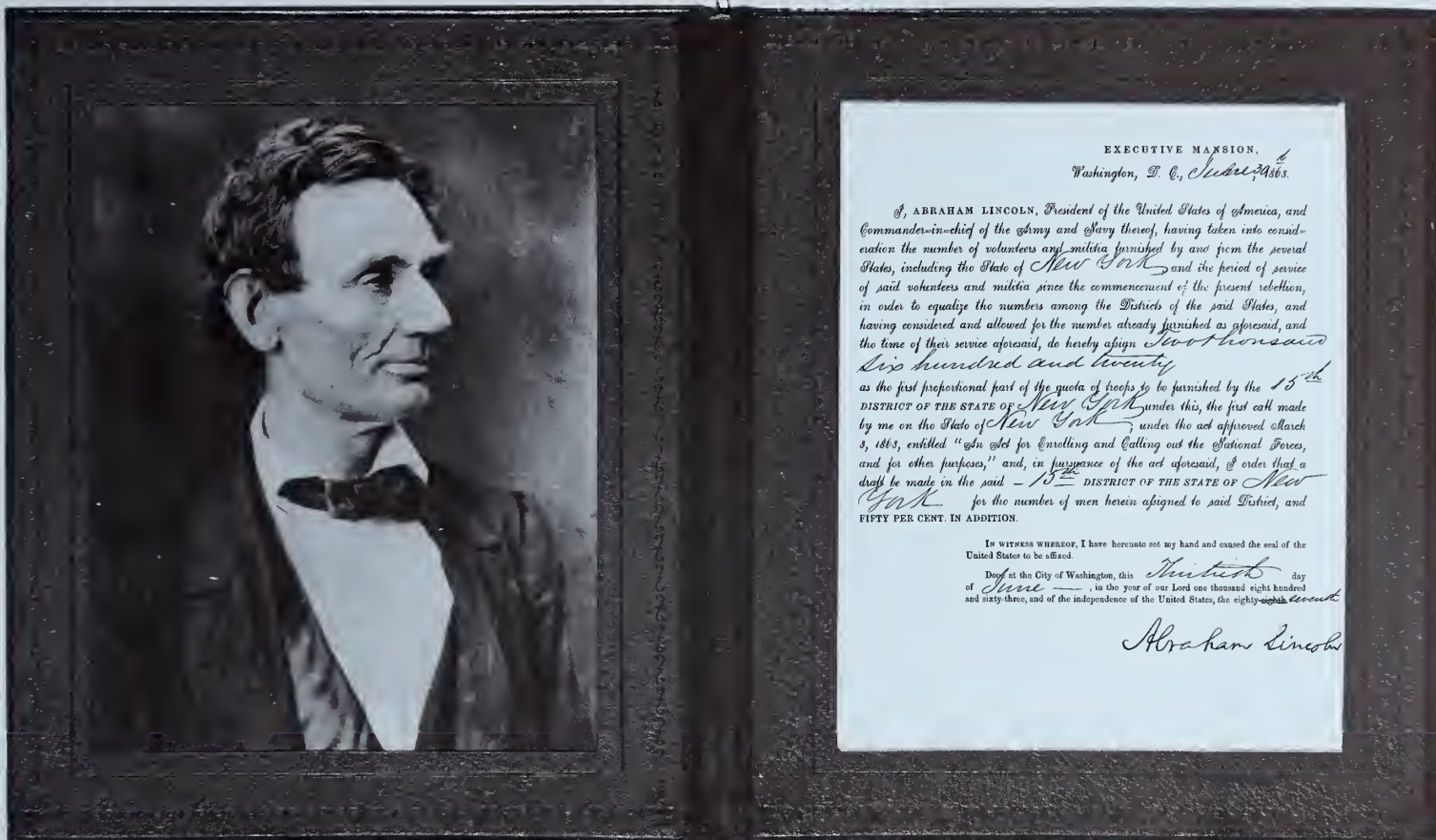
this Rebellion, and you give me that law and I will put it down before my successor takes his seat."

After the draft bill was defeated in the House two to one, Garfield made a motion to reconsider and delivered a speech which had "considerable merit in it" and the draft law was carried.

Goodspeed's

Feb. 1968

Catalogue 545

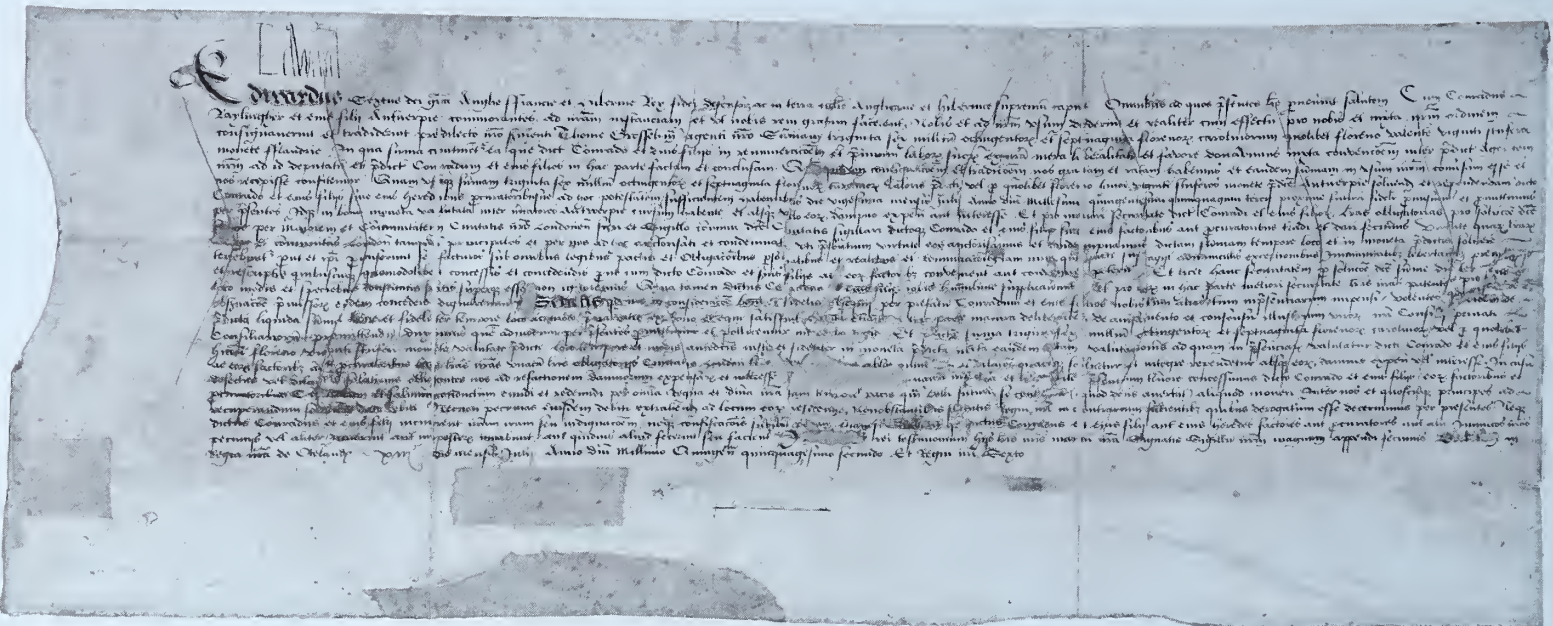


There were draft riots then!

233 ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Official Draft Call to New York in June 30, 1863. An executive act of President Lincoln that precipitated the serious riots in New York City in July 1863. The call on New York by this document amounted to 2,620 men. A number of citizens were killed in the draft rioting and close to 1,000 were injured. An historical document.

Document signed, one page, quarto, June 30, 1863. In folding case, case slightly worn. Document fine.

\$2,250.00



A Royal Rarity

121B EDWARD VI. 1537-1553. King of England. Few examples of his autograph ever appear on the market. Died of consumption at the age of 16. Document signed, one page, oblong folio (9" x 23"). Marginal and textual repairs to the vellum. Excellent signature. Interesting historic endorsements on reverse. \$785.00

Edward the son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour succeeded his father in 1547 (under the regency of his uncle the Duke of Somerset). Edward in 1552 was led by the Duke of Northumberland to reject his uncle and order the execution of Somerset. Edward died a year later. The present document orders "Conradus Raylingher" of Antwerp to pay 36,870 florins for services rendered. The order is supported by an endorsement on the reverse signed by Henry Grey (father of Lady Jane Grey) . . . William Parr (the brother of Catherine Parr) . . . Nicholas Wotton and others. Somewhat fragile but an outstanding royal document.

"Everybody is afraid of being drafted . . ."

Editor's Note: The Lincoln National Life Foundation has a collection of original letters which mention Abraham Lincoln and these three written by O. C. Hills are of that category. Many of the letters in this collection are rather dull as they deal with mundane family problems, the hardships of the war, business and the weather. However, the Hills letters are an exception with interesting and sometimes thrilling subject matter, along with certain astute observations concerning men and measures. The first letter reveals a certain anxiety about the war, the second deals with enlistment and the third reveals an account of combat in the field. Unfortunately, we cannot conclude the story about O. C. Hills as no further information about the young soldier is available.

R.G.M.

Easthampton July 20 1862

Dear Brother

I now take the opportunity to answer your letter as I do not have much time to write except Sunday. There has been a great deal of sickness here within a few days but as Emily has wrote Lizzie a letter with all the particulars I will not go through with them as you can get them of her. We had a sad accident here on the 4th as Joel Smith was firing a cannon loaded with sand it went off filling and tearing his face and eyes to pieces he has lost one eye entirely and it is doubtful whether he ever sees out of the other his face is getting better. Emily has got quite well. There is some excitement here about the call for 300,000 more men they will have to draft in this state to get them. Everybody is afraid of being drafted there are some here that I hope will be I am not old enough though I most wish I was. I suppose Pa. will furnish her quota without draft. McClellan got rather the worst of it there at Richmond instead of driving the enemy to the wall he got well nigh drove there himself. After having had a year to get ready in and the Flower of the Army in the bargain it goes rather hard against him to be forced to a retreat. Public opinion is going against him up this way. If the(y) would put John C. Fremont in his place I don't doubt but that Richmond would be in our hands in less than a week. Lincoln is just his back up and I suppose there will be something done in favor of the Darkeys before long. Ben Fuller has enlisted in the 14 regt. C.V. There's not much going on there. D. D. Brown is at work in Niles Shop. H. Brown is at home but is going down at N. Haven to be a reporter. We have had a Marriage here since you went away. Dave Beech and Jane Gaff. The old folks did not like it very well. W. Brown and C. Derby are still at home. A dog out at flanders run mad a day or two ago but they killed him without his doing any damage. We have not heard from Frank lately. I see that our troops at Charleston have gone back to Hilton Head again. I was in hopes they would take that hotbed Secession but

they did not make out. I hope the war will be ended before long but don't see much signs of it yet. Were quite pleased with your story of the Deacon's Love Scrape. He had better look out how he gets in such a fix again or he may get taken up for breach of promise. Heber got home here safe and sound and finds every thing all right.

Give my Respects to all

Yours Truly

Osmer C Hills

Easthampton, Conn Aug 12th 1862

Dear Brother

I received your letter last night. We were very glad to hear from Maytown and that you are all well. I would (sure) like to come out there this fall but I don't see as I can. We are all well. I believe Josephine calls her baby Gertrude. Hen has pretty much given up going to war. We had a town meeting Saturday night and appropriated \$100 to as many as would enlist in this town. D. D. Brown has got a commission as Lieutenant and is now raising a company this town. He has enlisted 24 since last Thursday and a prospect of raising several more among the number enlisted are Ed Childs, Ab Bevin, Ed Gillon, Billy Buell, Jim Dickson, Emmet Carpenter & myself and some Middle Haddan fellow. (Mama) felt rather bad at first but she has pretty much got over it and is quite willing I should go. We get pretty good pay for enlisting \$100 from the town, 50 from the State, 25 from the Government, 10 of our wages in advance & 15 by the City of Norwich making in all the handsome little sum of \$200. all to be paid when mustered into the U. S. service. We are having pretty exciting times here on account of the last call of the President.

Everybody is afraid of the draft. The quota of this town from the beginning of the war is 88. We shall have but about 20 more to get as we have got about 75 in the field. There is no danger of you being drafted as you are out of the State. There has a good many gone to Canada from this State but there will no more go now. We were quite surprised to hear that J. Eberly had got back to Lancaster poor fellow. I suppose he fares hard these times. The way Joel Smith got hurt was by the contents of the cannon and not by the bursting. The cannon was setting on the ground muzzle up and loaded with sand. The fuse by which he touched it of was not properly prepared and as he stooped over it to fire it the fire ran through it and before he had time to get away it went off throwing the contents into his face and making one mass of clotted flesh and blood. He has lost one eye entirely and probably will not see out of the other. Deacon West is at home and well. They are doing a little at bell business here. We have had another terrible battle in Virginia. I guess by the time we have a few more such battles

Mr. Lincoln will leave off Guarding Rebel property and sending back fugitive slaves. Sheet is full must Stop Yours O. C. Hills we shall leave for camp next week latter part.

Chapins Farms Va Oct. 14, 1864

Dear Brother

Yours of the 28th is recd but I have been so busy that I have not much time to write. We came over here the 29th captured a large Fort and about twenty cannon. I was not in the charge upon the fort as I was on another part of the line skirmishing. I came very near being taken prisoner after the works were captured. About twenty five of us we(re) placed in a small Redoubt some distance from the main fort for the purpose of keeping down the gunners of another fort that troubled us considerably. Towards evening the Rebs made a charge on us with such a force that we were obliged to run a gauntlet of balls or be taken. I chose the latter and if ever I traveled it was then. As soon as I started the Reb Sharpshooters poured a volley of balls after me but I miraculously escaped. Several of our men were shot here and some were captured. The next day they made a charge on our main works but very few of them went back again. What we didn't kill we captured. I think the prisoners we captured outnumbered us. We had some hard fighting on the right yesterday but have not heard the particulars. None of the Chatham boys as yet have been hurt. We have not been paid off yet but expect to be soon. I received the \$1 you sent in the envelope also the vest. The weather is quite cold here now especially nights we have to sit by the fire to keep warm as we left our Beds behind us. The 29th Conn. Cvl. Regt. is here. We see William Bevin quite often.

What do the people think of the coming Election? The general belief here is that Abe will be Elected. He has a small majority in our Regt. I guess there are more McClellan men in our Regt than in most others. Large numbers of deserters come in every night. They say if Lincoln is elected they give right up but if McClellan gets it they will hold out longer in hopes of getting better terms. One poor fellow was shot yesterday while getting away. I think another year will wind them up.

Where was Frank when you last heard from him in the Hospital or with the Regt.

How did Hampton fill her quota? I see there are more Copperheads than Unionists there by the late Election. Write all the news

Yours

O. C. Hills

P. S. Enclosed is Rebels Lieutenants appointment as Lieut. Signed by Gov Vance of N. C.

142. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. President. Partly printed Document Signed "Abraham Lincoln". 1 page, 4to. Washington, May 19, 1863. President Lincoln authorizes the Secretary of State [Seward] to affix the Seal of the United States to "my Proclamation of the Convention between the United States and Peru concluded and signed at Lima on the 12 January 1863..." Attractive quarto-size document, bearing Lincoln's full signature, and in fine condition. With a fine engraved portrait of Lincoln. 2750.00

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY FOR A LETTER THIEF

143. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. President. Manuscript Document Signed "Abraham Lincoln", as President. 1 1/2 pages, large legal folio. Washington, May 25, 1863. Countersigned by F.W. Seward, son of William H. Seward, as Acting Secretary of State. Large white wafer seal with embossed spread-eagle vignette. Lincoln states: "Whereas...Richard Hayden was convicted of aiding in destroying letters stolen from the mails, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, and to imprisonment in the New Bedford Jail for the period of three years...[and it has been shown] that the said Richard Hayden is in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption...I...do hereby grant unto him...a full and unconditional pardon..." Fine condition, with a particularly choice full signature. 2500.00

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., *July 22nd*, 1863.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of *Pennsylvania*, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign *Two Thousand Three Hundred and Seven (2307)* as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the *15th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *Pennsylvania* under this, the first call made by me on the State of *Pennsylvania*, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said *15th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *Pennsylvania* for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this *twenty-second* day of *July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln

LINCOLN'S DRAFT CALL FOR TROOPS.

144. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. 1809-1865. President. Historic partly printed Document Signed, as President. Full page, 4to. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 22, 1863. As President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, Lincoln calls on the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania to supply 2307 men as their quota for the national draft. This action by Lincoln met with considerable opposition in some areas, and precipitated riots in some cities, including New York. This document is in extremely fine condition, and bears the scarcer full signature of Lincoln. With handsome portrait. 4500.00

Paul Richard Autographs

Draft call, Aug 4, 1863
17th District of Penna.
Draft riots

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C., August 4th, 1863.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of *Pennsylvania*, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign *One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-five* as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the *17th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *Pennsylvania* under this, the first call made by me on the State of *Pennsylvania*, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said *17th* DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF *Pennsylvania* for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT. IN ADDITION.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this *fourth* day of *August*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln – Pennsylvania – the First Draft Call

_____.
'An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces'
_____.

53 Abraham Lincoln - 1pg DS 'Executive Mansion', August 4, 1863, (exactly one month after the Battle of Gettysburg) for 1,985 troops from the 17th District of Pennsylvania, being its quota of men based on population and number of men already in uniform.

This was the first of four draft calls that resulted in the so-called draft riots across the North, most notable and violent were those in New York City in July 1863. Army units fresh from the Battle of Gettysburg were called in to support local police in quelling the riots and the draft eventually resumed in August. A historically important cornerstone to any collection and a beautiful, large, bold signature of Lincoln. In pristine condition 10,000.

54 Lincoln's Cabinet – collection of 7 signatures of James Speed – Attorney General, Simon Cameron – Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton – 'same', James Harlan – Secretary of the Interior, Gideon Wells – Secretary of the Navy, Montgomery Blair – Postmaster General, Hannibal Hamlin – Vice President. A Very Fine group (7)

500.

Hendershott June 1991

"Squankum Tiger."

The following is an extract from a letter found near Brownsburg, Hendricks county, now in our possession:

"The Democracy are agoing to die here at home if the President attempts to enforce the conscript act. Should he attempt it, we have Colt's navy revolvers and are prepared to take care of ourselves. We profess to be white men, and are willing to put down this rebellion with white men, but not with the negro. We are thoroughly organized throughout the State, and have a perfect concert of action here. I say we do not fear the party in power.

"T. W. McCASKIN.

"P. R. Moore."

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The people will persist in calling the conscription a conscription in spite of Gen. Dix.

Its effects, wherever it has been put in force, has been to arouse opposition to the federal authorities, more or less open, and to excite bitter, but deserved hatred of the administration.

In return, the government has obtained a less number of men by its execution than it has by refraining from it; and to add to this injury, the obsequiousness of the administration in compelling the enforcement of the act in New York, has utterly paralyzed one of the most important armies in the field. The administration has in fact been vigorously at work helping the rebels to damage the cause of the government. Such is a part of the cost of Lincoln's obstinacy, Stanton's revenge for being hated and despised, and Provost Marshal Fry's ambition to be serviceable to his masters.

It appears, however, that in Ohio, the probability of ensuring Vallandigham's election by enforcing the draft, has cowed the worthy trio, and it is announced that no draft will take place in that State. But perhaps it is merely meant to postpone it until after the election or about that time.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, M. C., reports from Washington, that the government has credited Illinois with an excess of 40,000 men over her quota of volunteers; that this excess will be credited on the draft, and that 40,000 being more than the draft quota for Illinois, there will be no draft in the State under the act that is now being filled.

